Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,924.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
8thJany.	ARABIA	7903	MARMORA	10509
15th „	INDIA	7911	......	...
22nd „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th „	DELHI	8090	......	...
19th „	MANTUA	10885	......	...
26th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
19th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 23rd „	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th „	INDIA	7911	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th „	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st „	EGYPT	7912	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B City of Madras	4684	..	Jan. 8 1910
* C City of Manchester	5584	Jan. 17 1910	Jan. 29 „
*C City of Athens	5609	...	Feb. 18 „
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 9 „	...
†C City of York	7706	„ 22 „	Mar. 19 „
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 „	...
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 „
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 „	„ 21 „
†C City of Calcutta	7612	„ 25 „	„ 23 „
B Walton Hall	4931	„ 26 „	May 5 „
C City of Manchester	5564	...	„ 7 „
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 „	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	„ 31 „
C City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 „

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
a C City of York	7706	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6447	17th Sept. „	10th Oct. „
a C City of Calcutta	7612	22nd „ „	15th „ „

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE

IN CONNECTION WITH

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return ..	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 62, Crystal Palace, Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply "Bombay Gazette Office."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 6th Jan.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th Jan.	6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 10th Jan.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 6th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday 10th Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 15th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

4th January, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
Calcutta:	GRINDLAY & Co.
London:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th Jan. 1910

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
NIPPON	B. Tarabochia	6350	24th Jan, 1910.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KOERBER	5422	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th „
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND.	6014	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5896	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Bednara	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 and 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675 to 750*
Single Class to London	„ 545 „ 685*
Single Class to London and back	„ 886 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	„ 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
Intermediate Class to London	„ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Single Class to London	„ 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.
HORNBY ROW,
Post Pox 249,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan, 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. „
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May „
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill.	25th Feb. „

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3335	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Bombay Office—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,575,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights:

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power, Specially made for India.

No. 1 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass with side fittings ... Each	£ 8 0
Brass polished ... „	„ 7 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	„ 0 15

No. 2 SERIES.

Nickel plated on brass, each	£ 7 0
Brass polished ... „	„ 6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each ...	„ 0 15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars.

Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—

Nickel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4 16
Brass Polished „ ...	„ 4 0

No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—

Nichel Plated, per pair ...	£ 4 10
Brass Polished „ ...	„ 3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEEDLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

WHY should you throw away the rupees? Save your money, but drink good WHISKY. BUY HUNTLY BLEND at Rs. 2 per bottle. You will find it better than many brands for which you now pay Rs. 2-8.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
KOBE
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA.
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	„ 1,80,000

London Bankers—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co. Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

Head Office—RANGOON.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

Gas for Power Purposes.

The Company have much pleasure in announcing that from January 1st, 1910, the rate for Gas used for Power Purposes and other purposes, except lighting, will be reduced from **Rs. 4-0-0** *to* **Rs. 3-12-0** *per thousand cubic feet.*

A. R. BURCH,
General Manager & Engineer.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA, The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best **PORTUGAL WINES** from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

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Sent carefully packed to any part of India.

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Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
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Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**
Chester	**125°**	**„ „**
Monkey	**125°**	**„ „**
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly the SYNDICATE will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the EXAMINERSHIPS at the Agricultural Examinations, to be held in March, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1910.

Forms of applications for, and particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the Registrar.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 4th January, 1910.

S. S. "CREWE HALL."

ARRIVED on JANUARY 4th, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned declined to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 4th January, 1910.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN consequence of Mr. R. M. PHILLIPS, a member of the Municipal Corporation, elected by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, having resigned his seat, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, for a Justices' Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th January.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS at Coorla Reclamation Ground, for one year commencing from 1st April, 1910.

The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 1 P. M. on Monday the 14th February, 1910.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges, if any, for executing it and such further sum as with Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Tender will make up ten per cent. of the amount of the Tender. The security deposit, if paid in cash, will bear no interest.

Printed forms of Tenders can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit, &c., stipulated in the Tender form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

If for any other reason during the currency of the contract the Commissioner deems it necessary to order the removal of the operations of skinning the animals and disposing of the carcasses from the present site at Coorla to any other site, the successful Tenderer shall have to carry out the orders of the Commissioner.

In cases of firms tendering for this right the names of all the partners constituting the firms must be written on the tender form.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Health Officer.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay,
4th January, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices, at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 55 OF 1909.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED..........................Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI;
(2) ESSAJI TAJBHOY and
(3) the firm of Messrs. ESSAJI ALIBHOY and Company..........................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of September 1909, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the court house on MONDAY the 10th day of January, 1910, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in all that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground, together with messuages, dwelling-houses, outhouses thereon, if any situate at Chinchpogly on the West side of De Lisle Road in the Registration Sub-District and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (as appears from the title deeds) 11129 Square Yards, or thereabouts, (and as appears in Bills of the Collector of Land Revenue 11023 Square Yards) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 201—202, Collector's New No. 13727, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 3428, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward Nos. 7264 to 7271 and Street Nos. 160 to 174 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Narayen Balaji and on or towards the North partly by the vacant ground of Michael De Lima and De Souza and on or towards the South by the Government land.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 109 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of November, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Lessee and Manager, MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

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MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the
POLLARD
LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO.
50. Brilliant Artistes 50.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGNT!!

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FULL ORCHESTRA, Elaborated Scenery and Dresses.

Doors Open at 8-30. Commencing 9-30.

Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes, 50, 40 & 30.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co.

CHILDREN TO MATINEES, HALF PRICE.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Ravelion Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.

Lesse and Manager..............SYDNEY T. PEASE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

SYDNEY T. PEASE
PRESENTS FOR THE FIRST TIME
IN BOMBAY

THE ENGLISH COMEDY CO.

IN A REPERTOIRE OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6

The Charming Comedy from the Adelphi Theatre

DR. WAKE'S PATIENT.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7

The New Roman Religious Historical Play

The SCEPTRE and the CROSS

Dedicated by special permission to the late Sir Henry Irving.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8

BY SPECIAL DESIRE
REVIVAL OF BERNARD SHAW'S
BRILLIANT COMEDY

YOU NEVER CAN TELL.

Prices, Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1. Boxes, Rs. 25 to 50.
Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

FRIDAY,
JANUARY, 28th 1910.

G. I. P.
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
PAREL.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE POSTERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

SUBSCRIPTION DANCE
AT TOWN HALL,
ON
FRIDAY, JAN. 7TH, 9-30 P. M.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

GRAND NEW YEAR PROGRAMME.

"JOAN OF ARC."

A series of magnificent pictures shewing all the leading episodes in the life of that Great French Heroine.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE IN THE AL FRESCO GARDENS.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Morning Practice, 8 to 9,
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Night Session, 9-30 to 11-30.

A Grand FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL is in preparation. Valuable prizes will be presented.

Date and particulars in future Advertisements.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10; Single Copy Annas [illegible] Bombay Gazette" Office, [illegible] Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

INSURANCE CLERK—WANTED, by James Finlay and Co., Limited. Apply by letter giving full particulars.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MATHERAN.—A comfortable small cottage To Let. Complete with good furniture, etc. and situated near the Railway station and public offices. Apply to Box No. 102, care of this Office.

IF you want a reliable and cheap SECOND-HAND MOTOR CAR which is in perfect working order, apply to No. 1006, care of this Paper.

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DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine. valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad, Deccan.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moss Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED. No. 13A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

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FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with best Furniture.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

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THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2 9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
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ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

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(Opposite Lipton's).

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties at Mount Road, Mazagon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, for Aga Shamsudinshah, the Administrator of the estate of Aga Jangishah, deceased, the undermentioned properties, situate at Mount Road, Mazagon, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. at the premises, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 7th day of January, 1910, at the times specified against the said properties.

PARTICULARS.

Mount Road, 3 Small Houses, Nos. 14, 16 and 18, at 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, admeasuring about 2,212 sq. yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 16278, New Survey No. 3/3662, and Old Survey No. 669, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 14-16-18, and bounded on the east by the Public Road, called Mount Road, on the west by the property of Bai Dhunbaiji Sorabji, on the south by the property of Merwanji Hirjibhoy, and on the north by the property 2ndly described.

At 5 p.m. Mount Road, big Houses, Nos. 20-22.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises, standing thereon, situate lying, and being at Mazagon, admeasuring 13032 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16256, New Survey No. 3661, and Old Survey No. 671, and assessed by the Municipality under street Nos. 20-22, and bounded on the east by a Public Road called Mount Road, on the west partly by the property of Shaikh Sharafally Mamooji and partly by the property of Chamakaran Keloth Maccikaka, on the south by the property firstly described, and on the north by the property of Naoroji Rattanji Nazir.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1910.

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ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for
ACCESSORIES AND SPARES,
Coupled with indifferent treatment?

IF SO, TRY

M. BUTLER & CO.

And you will find that they are not addicted to

FANCY PRICES,

And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to

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NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

·REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES·
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for · over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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CAST IRON FLANGED & SPIGOT & SOCKET PIPES,
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SLUICE VALVES, COCKS, PIGLEAD, ETC.,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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Apollo Street,
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ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

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CATERERS & BAKERS.

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Tiffin,
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Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
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BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour,
The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.

Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

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CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net)	...5,890 for	£. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908)	...	„ 81,349
Annual Income	...	„ 1,406,762
Assets	...	„ 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khatta, Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 4.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	82 7/8—5/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	25-16 1/2unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent.	99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London.	20-44 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.	24 1/4+1/16
Do. 2 months hence.	24 1/4+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver	Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	68 13/16—1/15
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	1-2-15 1/2unchgd

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent. since 9th December.

3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	88 1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight	3 5/16unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/4 +1/3
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 1/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	2 3/4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	2 7/8—1/3

MANCHESTER, January 4.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp.	......
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	......
Do. do. called	1,000
Do. Day's Imports	10,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	8-36—8
Egyptian F. G. F.	13 3/4unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	8-17 —4	8-20 —4	8.22 —5	8·24 —5	8·25 —5

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool	8-25 —5	8-24 —5	7-98 —7	7-47 —7

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 4.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	41,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. Exports to Continent	4,000

Futures at New York...... March 15-90—17 Do at New York..... May 16-17—16	Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to southern selling of futures in the local market.

Spot Cotton at New York	15·90—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16unchgd
Demand Bills	4·86 3/4+1/8
Silver Commercial Bars	52 5/8+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	15 3-4 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.16·13—17
Do. at New Orleans	May 16·49—17

LONDON, January 4.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 54 2/4

" " months, Jan.-Feb.

" " Ports, Antwerp.

" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. ... 39 1/4

Months—Jan.-Feb.

Buyers, etc.—Done.

Tone—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... (0 Nett.

Months—Dec.-Jan.

Buyers, etc.—Done.

Tone—Firmer.

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore ... Nominal.

Rapeseed—Bombay Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 45 1-2

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Tone—Easier.

Rapeseed—Bombay Brown Cawnpore per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 41 1/4

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

Tone—Easier.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F. ... 42

Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.

Do. Name of Ports—London.

Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

Tone—Firmer.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 58

Do. Months—April-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.

Tone—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 7-7 1-2 Value.

SUGAR.

Sugar—15-8 1/4—May-August—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	£ 71
Yellow Metal	d 6 3-16

ARRIVALS.—"Castalia."

BOMBAY, JANUARY 5.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T.T., 1s. 4 3-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. At these quotations there is no enquiry for remittances but one Bank came forward offering 1-32d. less. To-day being Council Bills day the Banks close early. We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 1/16d. to 1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Do.	1s. 4 3/32d. to 1s. 4 1/8d.
3 m/s. credits	1s. 4 5/16d.
3 m/s Francs	171 1/4
Demand Francs	168 1/2
" Marks	137
30 d/s. Hongkong	132
" Shanghai	175 3/4
" Japan	149 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper settlement to-day has passed off at and about 93 7-16 per cent., the rate for next settlement being 3-32 per cent. to 1-8 per cent. higher We quote at the close:—

93-7...	Ready.
93-9...	2nd February Settlement.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was up by 1-16 at 24 1-4 both for ready and forward and New York was up by 1-8 at 52 5-8.

Local market in Gold is quiet and there being no demand market closed weaker. Up-country demand is nil.

Local market for Silver opened steady with a firm tone. Speculators are busy covering their last settlement. There is a good demand for ready and good business is passing.

We quote:

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	9	9
97 touch Chintoo	23	4	0
National Bank	24	0	9
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	1	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	6
Mints' Slabs	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	63	15	0
17 Penny ready	63	14	0
First Settlement	64	2	0
Second "	64	8	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

This morning Home prices for Linseed remained unchanged, Rapeseed was down by 9d. and Wheat was up by 6d. Local market for Linseed remained steady and Rapeseed was quoted an anna less, there being more sellers. Price for Wheat, Gingellyseed, Mowraseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed and Poppyseed is maintained.

We quote:—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 10 4
Linseed, Small	" 10 2
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6 10
Yellow do.	" 7 2
Do. Gujarat	" 7 4
Poppyseed	" 9 14
Castorseed	" 33 to 34
Mowraseed	" 6 3
Maize	" 21 to 22
Groundnuts	" 39 to 40
Mustardseed	" 80 to 85
Gingellyseed	" 38 to 45
Khandesh Howri Gulburga do. Kalbur do. Itarsi do.	" 44 to 45
White Gin, Bold 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25 Do. Mixed 50/50 Do. Gin, Small 50/50 Do. do. do. 85/15	" 42 to 45
Gin, Black Beaver	" 40 to 41
Gin Red Khandwa	" 42 to 43
Do. Meggi	" 43 to 44
Do. Black Kutni	" 38 to 39
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi	" 36 to 42
Hard Red	" 32 to 34

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 4th January:—

Wheat	14,294 cwts.
Linseed	765 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	659 "
Gingellyseed	31,056 "
Poppyseed	25 "
Groundnuts	9,826 "
Castorseed	3,618 "
Rice	1,281 "
Myrabollams	4,634 "
Cottonseed	77,417 "
Mowraseed	829 "
Gram	2,895 "
Joowar	1,472 "
Maize	2,258 "

LOCAL YARN.

Tone of the yarn market very firm, good enquiry from Hong Kong and Shanghai and the rates have gone up within 2 days nearly 2 annas.

200	Currims	126·12
400	Dawn	126·14
200	Indo-China	126·12
400	Victoria	207·6
200	Queen	126·10
300	Elphinstone	106·7
200	Hongkong	106·5
200	Western	106·8
200	Crown	106·7 1-2
1400	Greaves	106·9

SPINNINGS.

Prices in Petits fluctuate a good deal as the settlement is near at hand. For January Rs. 3,460 were quoted and February Rs. 3,480, but at the close they declined to Rs. 3,407 1-2 for January.

We quote:—

BANKS.

Bombay	1,570
India	67
Indian Specie	54

MILLS.

Colaba Land	1,070
Currimbhoy	960
Davids	363 3/4
Jamshed	162 1/2
Kohinoor	655
Luxmi Cotton	175
Maneckji Petits	3,405 Jany
Standard	1,065

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	137 1/2
New Berar	580

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. E. S. and T. Co's. Ord	97
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref.	151
Bombay Steam Navigation (ord)	312 1/2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	16

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	440

COTTON.

Liverpool was down by 8 points for ready and for forward 4 to 5 and New York was down by 20 in ready and 16 to 17 in futures. This decline had an effect on the local market and prices declined by Rs. 4 in good Broach and were quoted at Rs. 309 in fine price declined from Rs. 343 to Rs. 339. There are more sellers than buyers which will cause prices to decline further. There was very little doing to-day as the general opinion is that there will be a further decline in prices. For ready market is steady.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day:—

Bales.			Rs.
300	Bengal	Volkart Bros	257/63
200	Nagpore	do	304
200	Nandura	Blaschek and Co	288
200	Dhamangaon	M Bussan Kaisha	294
300	Bengal	Gaddum & Co	269/70
100	Khangaum	do	290
100	Amraoti	Japan Cotton Trading Co.	289
150	Methia	Queen Mills	265

We quote:—

	Jan. Ready. Rs.
Bengal Fine	271
" F. Good	269
Khandesh Fine	278
" F. Good	266
Amraoti Fine	289
Akola Khangaum Fine	291
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	295
Yeotmal Fine	299
Nagpore Fine	305
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	307
Methia Fine	278
Broach Fine	339 Mar.
" Gin Good	310 "
Sawginned "	326 May
Westernsginned machine	307 "
Coompta "	327 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 4th Jan:—

Khandesh	6,729 Bales.
Central India	1,084 "
Barsi and Nagur	1,829 "
Berar	8,104 "
Central Provinces	4,490 "
Oomras	21,723 "
Dholera	932 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	2,581 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	217 "
Sind	161 "
Total	25,637 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 5.

Opening Tone and Prices.	
Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	28,000
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Jan.—Feb.	8·12—5
Feb.—Mar.	8·15—5
Mar.—Apl.	8·18—4
Apl.—May.	8·20—4
May—June	8·21—4
June—July	8·21—4
July—Aug.	8·19—5
Aug.—Sept.	7·91—5
Sept.—Oct.	7·41—5

METALS.

London prices are maintained and very little business is doing. Firms who have bought in a lower market are selling at a little profit. Dealers are not inclined to make any forward purchases at these high rates.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 56 8
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 46 8
Tin Ingots.		" 42 0
Spelter S M M M J G		" 19 8
Georgshutte		" 23 12
Copper Ingots K S		" 51 0
Copper Sheetings	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	" 62/63
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	47/48

FREIGHT.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	15 6	15 6
Dunkirk	15 6	15 6
Havre	16 0	16 0
Hull	15 0	15 0
Liverpool	16 0	15 6
Marseilles	16 0	15 6
Genoa	15 6	15 6
London	......	15 6
Hamburg	16 0	16 0
Trieste	......	17 0
Venice	......	17 6
Open Ports	Feb. to May	15 3

Rates are unchanged. Market is steady and going on as usual.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, December 4.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10 Boxes	...	7,50,000	..

SILVER. Coin.

No. of packages	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Bundles	...	2,500	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Mercantile Bank of India.	Bohemia	Suez
M. Mackenzie & Co	Lhasa	O Mandvi

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 1st, 2nd & 3rd Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	91	106 611
B. B. & C. I. Railway	160	1,85,828

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The local manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, received a telegram from the Head Office in Yokohama that the net profit for the last half year ending 31st December 1909 comes to Yen. 1,800,000.

DAILY EXPORTS, JANUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—1 bale cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 31 bales wool, M Jaitha.

Clan Macdonald s—412 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 970 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Gibralter s—14 bales wool, G Gangadas; 55 bales wool, H A Jan Mahmod; 71 bales wool, J Moolchand.

FOR LONDON.

India s—2,000 cwts bone meal, C Mody and Co; 250 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales carpets, H G M Mahmod and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Luzon s—165 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co.

Circassia s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—463 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Ingleby s—150 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

Romanby s—2,008 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co; 201 cwts nigerseed J Lukhmidas.

Tyninyham s—6,625 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ancroft s—110 bales cotton, B. Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed J. Fachiri.

Wooda s—2,039 cwts gingellyseed Worman and Co; 2,091 cwts groundnuts David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE

Clan Macdonald s—1,910 bales cotton The Bombay and Co., 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 210 bales cotton Diwadker and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rawnfels s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 100 bales hemp T. Purshotam and Co; 100 bales hemp J. N. Kapadia and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed R. D. Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 275 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ranenfels s—770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Luzon s—200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 70 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 350 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 600 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Stamboul s—100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—150 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, M Jafferbhoy; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 112 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 990 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Silksworth Hall s—50 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Fairport s—1,999 cwts teelseed. Ralli Bros; 15 bales twist, R H Umrigar and Co.

FOR NORKOPPING.

Othello s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Othello s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR STOCKHOLM.

Othello s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moyori Maru s—224 cwts sandalwood M. H. E. Ellias.

FOR KOBE.

Kintail s—110 bales cotton G. Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Moyori Maru s—200 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Purley s—50 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla & Co.

Kintail s—350 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

S. S. Capri 2,717 tons Captain F. Dini sailed for China on 16th day of December with 4,903 bales twist, 10,439 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR SHANGHAI.

600 bales twist C. Bhowanidas; 600 bales twist, S. J. David and Co.; 722 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cotton W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

2 cases butter Towner and Co.; 10 cases ghee C. Mathooradas; 5 cases ghee V Heerji; 100 cases raisins Jassawalla Bros; 45 cases sharkfins flesh M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 2,000 baskets onions R E Dadachanji; 85 cases sharkfins and 10 cases fishmaws; K N Miance and Co; 18 cases jardaloo, 12 cases senna leaves and 22 cases raisins T Canji; 76 cases olibanum M Jafferbhoy; 7 cases ghee A Dolstram; 101 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws R Dhanji and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 1,400 bales twist and 500 bales cotton S J David and Co; 28 bales twist J Sorabji; 553 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

3,050 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 314 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co; 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton Glazbrook and Co; 800 bales cotton H. Goculdass; 200 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla and Co; 350 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 550 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

250 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 525 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 100 bales cotton M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

300 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR PENANG.

1,000 baskets onions R E Dadachanji; 10 cases wet dates and 1 case rumimustake A Meyer; 20 cases raisins Y L Hennyki; 20 bags methiseed M Ebrahim; 12 cases cloves T Haji.

FOR SINGAPORE.

215 cases wet dates, 9 cases gum assafatida, 10 bags poppyseed, 20 bags cumminseed and 10 cases jardaloo N. Vadilal; 10 cases raisins V. Nerpal and Co; 2 cases butter Towner and Co; 2000 baskets onions R. E. Dadachanji; 20 cases cotton goods A. T. Esmailji.

FOR COLOMBO.

500 baskets onions R. E. Dadachanji; 60 cases wet dates and 15 cases raisins H. T. Ayob; 12 cases ghee H. Nanji, 646 bags blood manure Jeenu and Co; 5 cases condiments F. Nowroji, 12 cases cotton goods H. M. Nathoo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITHS—December 24, at Cawnpore, the wife of Robt. H. Griffiths, of a daughter.

SCOTT-ELLIOT—December 26, at Rangoon, to Captain and Mrs. C. R. Scott-Elliot, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GLASS—GLASS—December 27, at St. Luke's Church, Cantonments, Dinapore, by the Revd. J. Carelers Ernest Leslie Glass, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, Gwalior State, eldest son of J. N. Lister Glass of Digha, Dinapore, to Kate, youngest daughter of Charles John Glass of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England.

DEATHS.

BUYERS—December 23, at Kingussie, N. B., suddenly, John Walker Buyers, C. I. E., late P. W. D., India.

McGRATH—December 14, at Agra, suddenly, Katie, the beloved wife of M. F. McGrath, late of the U. P. Police, aged 62 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.

Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Pollard Opera Company, "Potpouri," Empire Theatre.

English Comedy Company, "Dr. Wake's Patient," Novelty Theatre.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim: "Few things are impossible to diligence and skill."—S. Johnson.

H. E. the Governor at Junagadh.—Preparations are being made at Junagadh for the reception of His Excellency the Governor. Two Palaces have been reserved with all requisites. The one near Verawal gate will be occupied by the Governor and the other by his staff.

Ratansi Mulji Charitable Dispensary.—During December the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,024. Among them the number of new admissions was 614, classified as stated below:—Bhattias 61, Vanias 101, Brahmins 111, Lohanas 46, and other castes 295. The average daily attendance was 98.

Fifty-five Lakhs Loan for Bombay.—The Municipal Commissioner has asked the Bombay Corporation to permit him to obtain the sanction of Government to his raising a new loan of fifty-five lakhs of rupees, namely twenty lakhs from June to December 1910, and thirty-five lakhs from June to December 1911.

Postal Notices.—Owing to an unfortunate accident to the s.s. "China" in London, the s. s. "Salsette" bringing the English mails of the 24th December, which were due at Bombay on Friday the 7th instant, will now arrive in Bombay at about 8 a. m., on Sunday the 9th instant.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. "Moyori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m., to-morrow 7th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 3 p.m., on the same day.

Mrs. Besant's Proposed Indian University.—The detailed scheme of Mrs. Besant's proposed Indian University is now issued. No institution may be affiliated unless it includes religious and moral training as part of its compulsory curriculum. There is no religious test. Hindu, Buddhist, Parsi, Christian, and Mahomedan institutions are to be alike qualified for affiliation. Special importance in the examination will be attached to the philosophy, history and literature of India and Indian classical languages.

Band at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day:—

March	Unter Die Soldaten	Fahrbach
Overture	Isabella	Suppe
Serenade	Birthday	Bleoldt
Selection	Don Pasquale	Donizetti
Valse	Belle Amie	Meissler
Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerker
Polka Duet	The Friendly Rivals	Godfrey

Entertainment to Moonshee Madhowlal.—A meeting of the Nagar community of Bombay was held on Tuesday evening in Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas's bungalow in Girgaum Back Road in honour of Moonshee Madhowlal, the great Jaghirdar of Benares, now on a visit to Bombay. Mr. Purshotamrai Zalla, was called to the chair, and many Nagar gentlemen from Kutch, Kathiawad, and Gujerat were present, among them being Messrs. Lulloobhoy Samaldas, Harilal Savaiylal, Haribhoy Vajaishanker, Tansukhram Mansukhram, Doorgaprasad Luxmiprasad, etc.

Coroner's Inquest.—On Tuesday evening, while two labourers named Bhagu Devji and Bapu Kalu were engaged in excavating earth from a small rising, about 15 feet high, situated off Sewri Cross-Road, a portion of the brow of the excavation suddenly gave way and fell on the two labourers who were partly buried under the earth. An alarm was raised and the two men were with difficulty extricated, but Bhagu was found dead, while the other man had sustained serious internal injuries. The injured man was removed to hospital. An inquest was held on the body of Bhagu, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.—The Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 49,325-4-1, Messrs Nagindas Jethabhai Shah and Co., through Mr. Narotamdas Maganlal, Rs. 100; Messrs Babu Ranchordas Manordas, Dulabdas Ramjee and Narotam Premchand, Trustees, in memory of Kalidas Sunderjee, deceased, of Prabhas Patan, through Mr. Harakchand L Shah, Rs. 51; H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bansda, Rs. 35; from the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Rs. 30; Dr. G. B. Pranjpe, Secretary Lodge Aryan No. 1703 E. C. Rs. 25; Bai Jaljee D. R. Sethna, in sacred and loving memory of her late lamented brother Hirjibhoy Manekji Muncherji Sethna, Rs. 25, Mr. Shah Chunilal Vachraj Rs. 25; Mrs. Manordas Tribhovandas, in memory of her late beloved friend Bai Kamlabai, Rs. 15; Mr. Dwarkadas Jekisandas, "In felicitation of the birth of a son, Rs. 11; Mr. Babu Mathuradas Hemchand, in memory of his deceased father Nemchand Karamchand, through Mr. Harakchand L. Shah, Rs. 11; in sacred memory of grandfather Bejanji Ruttonji Nariman, through Mr. N. R. Vatcha, Rs. 10; Bai Mamoobai, Rs. 10; Mr. Thakur Premjee Goculdas Naranjee, Rs. 10; Mr. Gokuldas Khimjee, Rs. 10; Anonymous, Rs. 10; Dr. Amritlal Jekisandas Mehta, Rs. 10; the amount subscribed at the Oothamna ceremony in Bombay of the late Mr. Pirojsha Bhikaji Chinoy, from his estate and by his relatives, Rs. 10; Mr J. B. Petit, being the balance of the Two-Anna-Famine Relief Fund started by him in 1900, Rs. 9-15; the Honorary Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, being the amount of the annual interest, Rs 300; donated by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Jaora, for 1909, Rs. 9; Bai Gungabai (23rd donation), Rs. 8; and sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 41. Total Rs. 49,791-3-1.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

Preliminary Memorandum on the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1909-10. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under wheat in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 8·5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(Estimated up to 5th December.)

Information incomplete. Sowings under irrigation continue. Total estimated area so far sown and reported comes to:—

	British Districts, Acres.	Natives States Acres.
Presidency	883,000	463,000
Sind	400,000	23,000
	1,283,000	486,000
Total	1,769,000 acres.	

1·9 per cent. below last year's area, 21 per cent. above decennial average of corresponding forecasts, but 36 per cent. short of normal area. In the Presidency wheat cultivation extended under stimulus of favourable late rains except in parts of Deccan and Karnatak where cotton and other kharif crops for which season had been favourable occupied larger area. In Sind low and short inundation curtailed wheat area every where. In Gujarat and Khandesh dry crop sown normally in second fortnight of October and wet crop in first week of November. In the rest of Deccan and Karnatak dry crop sown timely in first fortnight of October except in places where heavy late rains delayed sowings a fortnight. Irrigated crop sown a month later as usual and sowings still continue. The Sind crop sown seasonably in first fortnight of November. Dry crop thriving in Gujarat and North Deccan. In East and South Deccan crops have commenced to wither in places particularly in east and require rain. In Karnatak November rain improved prospects but further rain needed in eastern tracts. Wet crop is faring well everywhere. In Sind the young crop is fairly good.

BOMBAY OILSEEDS.

Preliminary Memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1909-10. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-8 the areas under linseed and rapeseed crops in the British territory included in this forecast represents some 8·7 and 1·3 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.

(Information up to 5th December.)

Information incomplete. Total area so far sown comes to:—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts	83,000	77,000
Native States	10,000	75,000
Total	93,000	152,000
	14 per cent. over last year's area;	31 per cent. over last year's area;
	11 per cent. under decennial average of corresponding forecasts.	21 per cent. over decennial average of corresponding forecasts.

Linseed.—Crop grown principally in Deccan and Karnatak, where area extended under stimulus of late rains. Sowings were made timely in first fortnight of October. The young crop is fair at present but further rain is required for withering crop particularly places in east.

Rapeseed.—Crop principally in Sind and in Gujarat States in Presidency. Increase in Sind nominal and due to receipt of more complete information. In Presidency favourable rains induced larger sowings. Sowings made timely in first fortnight of October in Presidency and in second fortnight in Sind. Crop progressing well everywhere.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

Final Memorandum on the groundnut crop of the Bombay Presidency including Native States for the season of 1909-10. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under groundnut in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 13·5 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 10th December.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under groundnut as under:—

British Districts	91,200 acres.
Native States	33,300 "
Total	124,500 acres.

7 per cent. below last year's area; and 35 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years.

Khandesh and Nasik in North Deccan and Poona and Satara in the South show some decrease in area which is attributed partly to the deficiency of water-supply in wells and pats at the time of sowing owing to the early cessation of the monsoon last year and partly to preference given to cotton and other crops. In Satara it is also due in part to non-receipt of complete information from some talukas. The increase in other districts and States is attributed to favourable sowing rains and to the popularity of the foreign seed distributed by the Agricultural Department.

Season.—The season on the whole has been fairly satisfactory. The crop however suffered to some extent from deficiency of rain in July-August particularly in the eastern tracts. The subsequent rains have improved it to some extent. The harvesting of the crop began timely in the first fortnight of November and still continues.

Outturn.—The estimates of yield reported show that the crop is expected to yield 80 to 90 per cent. of the normal in Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum and Kolhapur; about 75 per cent. in Poona and Sholapur and 65 per cent. elsewhere. The total outturn stands as under:—

British Districts	96,200 tons.
Native States	34,600 "
Total	130,800 tons.

1 per cent. over last year;

1·20 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years.

Besides the above about 575 acres with an outturn of 600 tons are estimated to have been under the oilseed in tracts for which statistics are not usually received.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

Final Memorandum on the sesamum crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season of 1909-10. Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08 the area under sesamum in the British territory included in this forecast has represented some 10 per cent. of the total area under this crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 10th December.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under both the early and late varieties of sesamum as under:—

	British Districts, Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	388,000	460,000
Sind	62,000	4,000
	450,000	464,000
Total	914,000 acres.	

14 per cent. under last year's area, 23 per cent. under the average of the preceding 10 years.

In the Presidency the decrease below last year's area is mainly in Kathiawar where food-grains occupied larger area, and in British Districts of Gujarat and North Deccan where incessant rain at sowing time prevented full sowings and those already made rotted in places. In places preference was shown to cotton which pays better. Elsewhere favourable early rains brought about larger sowings. In Sind deficiency of water-supply in Larkana and Sukkur, of rainfall in the hilly tract of Karachi, and anticipated damage by insects in Upper Sind Frontier have curtailed the area. In other districts area extended under favourable inundation.

Season.—Excepting some damage to the young crop in places through incessant and heavy rain early in the season and through deficiency of late rains in parts of Baroda and Kathiawar, the crop has fared fairly well in Gujarat and North Deccan. Here the early crop was harvested normally in the second fortnight of October. The late crop is in flowers. Elsewhere, in the Deccan the crop suffered from the prolonged break of July-August particularly in the eastern tracts. September rains however improved it to some extent in places. Damage through disease is reported from two talukas in Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The harvesting of the early crop was begun in the first fortnight of October in the north and a fortnight later in the south. In the Karnatak the crop did fairly well in Belgaum and Dharwar but suffered from deficiency of rain in Bijapur. Here the early crop harvest commenced in the second fortnight of September and of the late crop a month later. In the Konkan heavy rains affected the crop in parts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Elsewhere it throve well and was harvested in the first fortnight of October. In Sind the crop was fairly good and its harvest commenced in the first fortnight of November.

Outturn.—As a result of the season described above, the crop in North Gujarat is estimated to yield from 2-3rds to 3-4ths of the normal. In South Gujarat the crop yielded about 80 to 87 per cent. In Khandesh and Satara it yielded between 70 to 87 percent. Elsewhere in the Deccan the yield varies from 40 per cent. in Poona to 62 per cent. in Ahmednagar. In Belgaum and Dharwar the reported yield comes to between 70 to 80 per cent., but in Bijapur the crop has failed in places and is estimated to yield only half the normal. In the Konkan Thana reports a full normal crop and other districts 5-6ths of it. In Sind the reported yield comes to about 60 per cent. of the normal in Sukkur, Larkana and Thar and Parkar and about 75 to 80 per cent. in other districts. The total outturn comes to:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency	46,800	69,200
Sind	5,500	800
	52,300	62,000
Total	114,300 tons.	

2·2 per cent. over last year, about 3-4th per cent. below the average of the preceding 10 years. Besides the above about 10,300 acres are estimated to have been under the oilseed in tracts for which statistics are usually not received. These are expected to yield 1,600 tons.

POLICE NEWS.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

FORT.

Before Messrs. James Macdonald (Chairman), and Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy.

PLYING FOR HIRE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire without a license and off the stand.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. S. A. Nathan (Chairman), and V. S. Joshi.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 27 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail (Chairman and Mr. M. M. Fakira.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, many of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon.

ALLEGED INCONVENIENCE.

The Committee considered a letter to the President from Mr. Joseph Baptista and several others, stating that the Mazagon Road which is comparatively a narrow road was widened a short time ago from the Railway Bridge to the Tramway Terminus, but that it is still far too narrow for the existing and potential traffic; that in widening the road the portion at the Tram Terminus where Tramcars are allowed to stand and where three roads meet was not widened, with the result that great inconvenience and obstruction to traffic is caused and the safety of passengers endangered. It was suggested that a portion of garden land available near the Terminus which its owner was reclaiming for building purposes might be acquired for widening the road at that point, the Tramway Company being compelled, if possible, to defray the cost. It was resolved to refer the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Scindia," Jan. 7.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia" is due to arrive here on the 7th instant at about 6 a.m. with following passengers:—

Alexander, Mr C L	McHarrie, Miss
Alexander, Mrs	O'Meagher, Maj J K
Anderson, Lt M G	Price, Rev H G
Saddeley, Mr T V	Price, Mrs and infant
Dunn, Mrs H N, 2 infants and nurse	Sinclair, Miss
Gibson, Mrs L, infant and nurse	Webber, Mrs infant and nurse
Hutchinson, Mrs W G and child	Webber, Miss
Llewellyn, Mr W	Webber, Mrs R T
Llewellyn, Mrs	Webber, Miss
	White, Miss

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	6
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	2	1	76
This day last year	3	1	36

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

November 5th 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	134	65	1
B	267	250	26
C	208	86	3
D	113	51	1
E	224	103	1
F	53	12	0
G	57	5	0
Total to date	1,056	572	32
Total rats killed			1,628

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 3rd January.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10	£16,200,000
2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India	£ 156,000
3 Total	£16,356,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 1st Jan. 1910, by Council Bills*	£16,831,426
" " By Gold	£ nil
5 Amount remitted in excess of estimate	£ 475,426

* Of this sum £3,900,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

What a grand family medicine Ayer's Sarsaparilla is! Good for the child, good for the parent, good for the grandparent. Generation after generation has used it. And to-day it is the one great family medicine the world over. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. Sometime during the year some member of the family will certainly need it. You can surely trust a medicine that has been used for over sixty years. Tested and tried, and never found wanting.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine that ever was made. It makes pure blood, and pure blood is the source of good health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. OLD AND YOUNG,

That we always keep a nice stock of the latest Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Scented Soaps of the best French and English makers, Toilet Requisites, &c.

A Competent European Doctor of long practise in the Local Hospitals can always be consulted in our premises at a very moderate fee.

J. EDULJI & CO.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,

SITARAM BUILDINGS,

CLOSE TO CRAWFORD MARKET,

BOMBAY.

HEADACHE

TREZO TABLETS FOR CERTAIN CURE FOR HEADACHE

When You Have a Headache Don't Tie Your Head Up with a Wet Towel but take two of

Trezo Tablets

In less than twenty minutes you will have relief. Permanent relief, too, because Trezo Tablets go at the seat of the trouble and correct headaches in a natural way.

Trezo Tablets do not contain any poisonous or narcotic drugs. They do not contain Antifibrin, Antipyrin, Chloral, Morphine, and they may be given in all cases. We know they may be given where Headache Powders, Pills or Wafers would cause trouble instead of working a cure.

Trezo Tablets are equally useful in Neuralgia, Hemicrania, and nerve pains.

Of all Chemists at 12 annas per bottle. Refuse substitutes.

CURED COD LIVER OIL.

If you are run down try Waterbury's Metabolized Cod Liver Oil Compound. It contains pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil (rendered odorless and digestive by special process). Malt Extract Hypophosphites, Glycerine, Creosote and Guaiacol. It is very palatable and easy of digestion. Good for children and invalids. Accept Waterbury's only. Of all Chemists.

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JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,

Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

[illegible]

MARTIN, [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast......Lieut Tisdall ...... Royal Navy
I M S Perseus.........Capt F G Bird..............R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall............R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey ....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth...........Capt Dick ....Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 5.

Assaye.........4589 Jones ....P & O S N Co
Ascot.......... 2786 Booth ....T Morrison & Co
Ayuthia.........694 Curtis ....F Campbell & Co
Britannia..........1969 Hales ....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....2896 Hill ....W & A Graham & Co
Bohemia......2304 Gillhober...Trieste...A L S N & Co
Caledonia......3529 W Hayward............P & O S N Co
Cledmoor.......2408 Mathews........... ......
Klax..........2571 Miner.............W & A Graham & Co
Goalpara..........1358 Whytehead..................M M & Co
Iran...............4066 Peabody............Killick Nixon& Co
King Malcolm......2823 Thomas ....Antwerp T M rrison & Co

Ludgate..........2390 Nicholson ....
Burani..............2810 Clingan..........T Morrison & Co
Othello...........3327 Webster..................J Finlay &Co
Oolobaria ......3437 Goss.............................M M & Co
Polunda.......723 Burton......Moysten...............F Plant
Shah Nawaz..........2522 Mitchell.............B and H S N Co
Strathness ......2818 Lamont......W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh..........2323 Wown...............Killick Nixon & Co
Thornbeck.......2345 St. Cotton.......... ......
Umsinga..........1889 Robertson Seith.......15-12 W & A Graham & Co
Virawa.............2176 Emmett.........................M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents
A Luzon ....3181 L Randie......Genoa...1-1-10...T Morrison & Co
B Muttra..........2985 Sendon..........................M M & Co
O&R Rinaldo...2791 Pickering ....J Finlay & Co
D & E Clan Macdonald...3112 Hayward...Havre...18-1 James Finlay & Co
F Silksworth Hall......3011 Williams...Antwerp...14-1 W & A Graham & Co
G Stombaul.. .....1592 Edd......W & A Graham & Co
H Cairngorm ....1391 Hambly...Avonmouth...13-1 W & A Graham & Co
K Coronation.......2375 Waters ...Hull.......7-1...W & A Graham & Co
L Linga.........951 Rothwell.............................M M & Co
M Kintail............2252 Griffith .....Kobe...10-1...T Morrison & Co
M Purley.........2785 A L Pritchett..........Kobe...8-1...
N Ingleby..........2313 Rome ...Baltimore...R A Willis
O Gibraltar...2473 Storey...... not fix......S H Hoosein
P Romanby......2327 Jones.........Manchester...W & A Graham & Co
Q Ancroft ...2103 Sprosen...Dunkirk ..W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Murray...3120 East ..N F.......J Finlay & Co
2 Circassia..........4315 Osborne ..Liverpool ....7-1... W & A Graham & Co
3 Eugenia S Embiricos...2736 Embrio s...Marseilles 6-1...Ralli Bros
4 D Balduino......2584 Maganzini...Genoa...15-1... F R S N Co
5 Stytianic Bebis ......2215 Cambanis ....
7 Fairport......2433 Greag...Antwerp...8-1. W & A Graham & Co
8 Tyningham. ....2363 Jones ..Hull...8-1 ..W & A G & Co
8 Ranenfels... . 8523 Pfeiffer...W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Arcadia...3514 Barcham... ..Shanghai...5-1... P & O S N Co
10 & 11 Crew Hall......2091 Mayall...N F......Killick Nixon & Co
13 India.......4184 Haddock...London...15-1...P & O S N & Co
14 Domra... .....762 Manley..............................M M & Co
15 Moyori Maru . 2738 Richards ..Kobe N Y Kaisha
16 Wooda...2460 Hughes....... Liverpool.......29-12... T T M & Co

H. W. P. P.

Mahanadi......547 Ahmed...(repairing)......B S N Co Ld
Sarasvati ....443 Ahmed ....B S N Co Ld
Kaveri..........563 Mohmed....... ....B S N Co Ld
Strauji......547 Esmail ..Mangalore...7-1...B S N CoLd

H. W. V. P.

Lhasa......900 McDiarmid...Karachi...7-1...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	D Balduino s ...... Crew Hall s	Maganzine ... Mayall..........	Genoa Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Fairport s .... Arcadia s .... Dumra s	Greig .... Barcham....... Manley	Antwerp. Shanghai. Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Goalpara, for Persian Gulf.
" Rinaldo, for Hull, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Natal Line steamer Umsinga, Homeward bound, passed Suez on the 4th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 19th instant.

IMPORTS.

S S Rinaldo 2,791 tons Captain G E Pickering arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hull with the following cargo:—

372 papers, 2,182 spelter, 1,111 tons coals, 1,035 nailes, 44 jars, 380 bottles, 83 straw boards, 720 matches, 13 alum, 150 beer, 2,610 linseed oil, 138 paint, 590 turpentine, 29 tallow.

S S Clan Murray, 3,120 tons Captain H R East arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with the following cargo:—

7,689 tinplates, 145 papers, 362 twist, 187 wine spirits, 75 beer, 83 soda, 32 coal pitch, 503 paint, 42 biscuits, 666 whisky, 9 coal tar, 208 confection, 271 sewing machines, 50 old newspapers, 60 oil, 85 window glass, 47 salamoniac, 10 sugar load, 170 candles, 203 bottles, 151 salt, 12 glu, 1,250 soap, 432 buckets, 43 clocks, 1,311 cottons.

S S Goalpara 1,358 tons Captain T B H Whythead arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Persian Gulf and Karachi with the following cargo:—

FROM MAHMERA.

579 wet dates, 47 gum, 2 dry dates, 165 almonds.

FROM BUSHIRE.

305 dry dates, 95 almonds, 42 galls, 727 wet dates, 17 skins, 49 gum.

FROM DUBAI.

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FROM MUSCAT.

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FROM GIVADER.

60 matting, 13 dry fish.

FROM KARACHI.

28 skins.

FROM VERAWAL.

19 masotar.

THE INDIAN TRANSVAAL FUND.

The undersigned begs to announce the following further contributions and to earnestly invite more:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 37,205 as. 15

Amount collected by sundry contributions at the Congress Sessions at Lahore Rs. 2,340, Mr. Bomanje Dinshaw Petit Rs. 1,000, Dr. S. G. Ranade Rs. 400, Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee Rs. 200, Mr. A. J. Billimoria Rs. 150, A friend through Dr. Ranade Rs. 100, Mr. N. M. Patel Rs. 100, Mr. Ruttonsey Muljee Rs. 51, Mr. Morarjee Virjee 51, Mr. Naranjee Parmanand Rs. 50, Mr. V. M. Pakvasa Rs. 50, Mr. Namchand Gandabhai Rs. 31, Mr. Kavasjee M. Sett Rs. 25, Mr. Keshavdas Goculdas Rs. 25, Mr. Jugmohandas Mangaldas Rs. 25, Mr. Mulchand Jivraj Rs. 25, Mr. Samdas Madhavji Rs. 25, Mr. Jivram Vissanjee Rs. 25, Mr. Purshotam Dwarkadas Rs. 25, Mr. Bomanjee S. Cnothis Rs. 25, Mr. Purshotam Dwarkadas Rs. 25, Mr. Sivjee Naranjee Rs. 25, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas Rs. 25, Mr. Dossabhai Maganlal Rs. 25, sums of and under Rs. 10, Rs. 12 ; Total Rs. 42,435-15-0.

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*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 6th January, 1910.

THE ANARCHIST ACT FOR BOMBAY.

WE hear from Calcutta—but the statement has not yet been officially confirmed in Bombay—that the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 are to be applied to this Presidency. The explanation is that the present law does not enable the authorities to deal with offences such as those which have recently occurred, and so the special enactment of December, 1908, is to be enforced. When the measure was before the Viceroy's Legislative Council, less than thirteen months ago, it passed through all its stages at one and the same sitting, and it was laid down that it should extend to the Provinces of Bengal and Assam, but the Governor-General in Council might at any time by notification in the *Gazette of India* extend the whole or any part thereof to any other province. Sir Harvey Adamson introduced the measure, and in doing so narrated the chain of circumstances which led up to the position which called for extreme measures. Since that time the list of outrages has been added to, but the Bombay Presidency remained clear until the other day. And we were not surprised when His Excellency, at the opening of the new Legislative Council, referred to the tarnished fame of Bombay. The Viceroy, at the time the Act was passed, declared that no one had hoped more sincerely than he that the old law of the land might have proved sufficient to deal with the difficulties which had surrounded Government, but it had not been so and the exceptional legislation previously passed, though productive of good results, was not framed to meet the danger which subsequently confronted them. The Act which is now, to our shame, to have effect in Bombay, was designed to deal with conspiracies such as were laid bare by the Maniktolla Garden discoveries; the attempt on the life of Sir Andrew Fraser and the murder of a Police Inspector were regarded by His Excellency as opening a new chapter in the history of sedition, and said he: "They have taken us far beyond the treasonable pamphlets and revolutionary speeches. They have shown us the results of those preachings and are laying bare before us the workings of a murderous conspiracy recruited from the ranks of emotional young men saturated with gross ideas of political freedom. The Government of India have this conspiracy to deal with. We know its acknowledged aims, the systematic assassination of Government officials which is to discredit our administration and expel the British Raj from India, and notwithstanding the wicked absurdity of such schemes, we cannot disregard the fact that personal and public security are dangerously threatened and that we are imperatively called upon to protect the public safety and to subdue the indications of an increasing lawlessness." The position there described resembles that which has been discovered as a result of the investigation of the Nasik murder, and we cannot complain that Government has seen fit to extend the provisions of the new Act to Bombay.

We do not know that the position is actually so acute in this Presidency as it was in Eastern Bengal and Assam, for at that time nurseries for young anarchists were discovered, but after the case of Nasik is heard we may be better able to appreciate the full force of Sir George Clarke's remarks on the subject of conspiracies. In Eastern Bengal many more cases of anarchical outrage had occurred than Bombay will ever have set down against it, but if Government can in any way prevent the youth of the country being drawn into the fold of anarchy, we must not complain of the means adopted. In our news columns we give the text of the Act which is to be brought into force, from which it will be seen that it was passed on the assumption that such crimes as had been perpetrated on the other side of India, and have recently been committed here, involve an element of conspiracy and their prosecution is a matter of great complexity. The police having discovered the existence of an anarchical conspiracy and acting on a reasonable suspicion, have arrested the accused persons. It takes a long time to unravel the web of a conspiracy, especially where the public are disinclined, as they generally are, to come forward and give assistance. To this fact Sir George Clarke made reference on Tuesday and proclaimed the inefficiency of mere denunciation. The conclusion the Government of India arrived at thirteen months ago, and that the Bombay Government has arrived at now, is that the ordinary criminal procedure is unsuited to cases of the kind. Under the enactment of 1908, two points are secured, (1) the prompt decision of criminal cases of a complex nature arising out of an anarchist conspiracy and an effective way of dealing with criminal associations is secured. Such offences are regarded as offences against the State, and as such, instead of being tried by a jury, are tried, under the new Act, by three Judges of the High Court. In order to obviate the long committal, provision is made for a simpler method of bringing the case for trial. And the moment the Magistrate has taken cognisance of an accused person and the charge against him, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is empowered to make an order applying this parts of the Bill to the case. The notification published in the *Gazette of India* applies the whole of the Act to this Presidency and not only one part of it.

We may take it that the accused persons at Nasik will be tried before this Special Tribunal, for, as regards the offences which may be referred to that tribunal, a considerable discretion is left to Government. It was intended that the power of transfer should only be exercised in cases which from their complicity or for social reasons could not conveniently be tried by the ordinary process. For the procedure enacted in this part of the Bill it is claimed that, while giving the accused a fair trial, it greatly shortens the proceedings in complex cases and at the same time puts a stop to the publicity and improper comments such as characterised the Alipore and Midnapore cases and kept the public mind in a condition of tension for months. As the trial is before Judges of the highest Court in the land, their decision is final. There is thus only one public trial in a Court which has the fullest power to deal with contempts and which will not be compelled to tolerate improper comments on a pending case. Such procedure is of advantage both to the accused and to the prosecution, besides being a more satisfactory process than that under the ordinary criminal law. Moreover, the system of trial by jury being but in its infancy in India, it might be next to impossible to obtain justice in the Sessions Court at Nasik, where the jurors not improbably would be men in sympathy—if not with the murderer—with the persons accused of conspiracy. No, it is a blot on the fair name of Bombay that the provision of this Act should be applied to us, but we recognise the desirability of special arrangements for the coming trial. Nasik has no cause for complaint; she may rest thankful than she is not subjected to the burden of a force of Punitive Police and a system of espionage which would make the lives of peaceful citizens as well as the disloyal well-nigh impossible.

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CAPITAL FOR CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT. THE report for the year 1908-9 on Co-operative Credit Societies in the Central Provinces shows that practically no new ground was broken. The Registrar is also the Director of Agriculture, and the duties of the latter post occupy so much of his time that under the circumstances he found it advisable to content himself with leaving co-operative credit to develope in those districts, where he found it already progressing under suitable guidance. But although no societies have been formed in new districts, the movement has taken firm hold and while some improvements in the system need to be effected, satisfactory symptoms of progress are apparent. Eighteen new rural societies have been founded in the Jubbulpore and Balaghat Districts, and the means of financing the rural societies of Akola, which were languishing for want of funds, has been provided by the establishment of a central bank. At the same time there is evidence in parts of the provinces, where the movement has not been started, that the people are taking an interest in it and will soon be ripe for its establishment. The Chief Commissioner, however, points out one fault. He observes that the amount of working capital per member in rural societies has largely decreased during the year and now stands at only Rs. 24: this is undoubtedly not sufficient to finance the needs of members for productive purposes. The Betul rural societies are the worst offenders in this respect, having largely increased their membership with no appreciable increase of capital. The Chief Commissioner desires that the Registrar should pay particular attention to this question of the proportion of the available capital to the needs of members. When registering a society it is possible to ensure that it shall start at least with sufficient capital to finance all the reasonable needs of its members. So long as the available funds only suffice for a small proportion of the necessities of the members, so that many of them must continue to owe cash or grain to sahukars, the influence of the societies for good must be greatly limited. As to the type of society which is best suited to the people's needs, experience in this province may be useful as an example to other districts where societies have yet to be formed. Experience here seems to point to the Schulze-Delizsch type of society, with its rapid turnover and attractive dividend, as most suitable for urban and industrial work. On the other hand, the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that the Raiffeisen system is probably most suited to the rural necessities of the provinces. But he deprecates any slavish imitation of Western models; the practical details must be worked out and adapted to local requirements. This is the policy that has been pursued in Jubbulpore and Balaghat, where the banks and societies which have been formed, although divergent in type, are yet moulded to the requirements of the people who appreciate and are benefited by them. The most difficult part of co-operative credit organization is the determination of the blend necessary for the particular locality.

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CANADIAN FINANCES. CANADIAN finance has attracted increasing attention during recent years and further interest is given to the subject by the fact that the Dominion recently managed to float a loan of two millions, in six months' bills, at a time when other countries were unable to issue loans at all, and not only was the money secured but it was done without the trouble of publicity. A country's credit, however, does not depend entirely on loan operations. There is evidence of prosperity in other directions and some details may profitably be taken from the latest banking and commercial statistics. The growth in deposits in banks has been quite as remarkable as the expansion of loans, and there is no question that a considerable portion of the former growth represents an increase in savings and genuine wealth. In October, 1908, the total banking deposits payable on demand were one hundred and ninety million dollars with an additional four hundred and fifteen million dollars at notice, while a year later the figures had increased to two hundred and fifty-one million and four hundred and eighty-one million dollars respectively, which is an increase of sixty millions and sixty-six millions respectively. Remarkable as this growth in one year is, it is small compared with a growth of two hundred and thirty millions in the past five years. These remarkable banking figures are amply supported by other evidences of trade activity. For the first ten months of the past year the total bank clearings showed an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year of about 800 million dollars, while the earnings of the three great railroads during the ten months advanced by about thirteen millions. When one examines the trade of the country as represented by the imports and exports, the same remarkable progress is to be noted. During the twelve months ended September last, the imports total approximately 328 million dollars and exports 274 million dollars, being a total trade movement of 602 million dollars. These figures show an expansion of thirty-six million dollars over the total trade of the preceding twelve months, and last year's record has only once been exceeded, namely in 1907.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 24th December, left Aden at 3 a.m., on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Sunday next. The mails have been delayed owing to the unfortunate accident to the s. s. "China" in London.

MISS KATHERINE JONES' CONCERT at Calcutta will take place on 3rd February.

THE Countess of Minto visited the Calcutta Medical College and the Eden Hospital yesterday morning.

DR. TURNER, Executive Health Officer of Bombay, has issued a long report of 85 pages, dealing with malaria in the Municipal area.

COLONEL PINHEY will arrive in Calcutta on 3rd February and Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith will leave on 12th of the same month.

THE Maharaja of Patiala has awarded a handsome scholarship to Narain Das, son of Dyali Ram, Director of Public Instruction, Patiala, to proceed to England for the study of engineering.

A GROUP of Belgrade women have petitioned the authorities to prohibit gambling under severer penalties than those now in force. As a set-off to this, says a Belgrade correspondent, a number of men are now petitioning for the compulsory closure of all milliners' shops, adducing that they are a greater source of domestic discord and penury.

THE Allahabad District Exhibition will be opened on the 18th instant by Sir John Hewett the Lieut. Governor of the United Provinces. On the City side of the Ganges facing the Fort an unpretentious shed of corrugated iron enclosing a large area of ground has been erected to locate and arrange the different exhibits of this district which are pouring in. The salient feature of the exhibition is the decision of the District Magistrate to allow everyone into the show, free of charge so that the poorest may not be deprived of the opportunity of witnessing it and derive some benefit therefrom.

THE first English town-planning scheme will, it is stated, come from Lancashire, and not from local authorities, but from landowners. One of the difficulties which has prevented landowners developing their estates on town-planning lines has been the fact that they have been compelled to make expensive roads, which are useless for ordinary purposes. The landowners' plans which are now being considered in various parts of the country provide for roads of varying widths from twenty to eighty feet, according to the nature of the traffic which is likely to go upon them.

MRS. HARRIMAN, the widow of the Railway King, has, the "Telegraph" says opened an office in New York and called counsellors to her side to discuss plans for the control of her vast property, and to see incidently that the money spent in philanthropy is well spent. No women of the present generation has ever taken over the control of such large and complex affairs, for no other man of this generation burdened himself so extensively in the active development of varied interests as did Mr. Harriman. Three or four days every week Mrs. Harriman will be at her desk in a private office in New York, which she leased last October. "The estate of E.H. Harriman" is the sign that appears on the directory board of the building. Several clerks and bookeepers are at work in the offices, and Mr. Charles Tegethoff, who was the confidential secretary of Mr. Harriman, has offices there as agent for the estate. The sole management, however, is in the hands of Mrs. Harriman. It is "Mrs. Harriman's business and nobody else's," the employees explain.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Fighting Strength of the German Nation.

BERLIN, DECEMBER 17.

SOME time ago I called attention in these columns to the fact that, according to the work of Staff Surgeon-General von Schjerning, the pessimistic views current in some quarters as to a decrease of the national fighting strength of the German Nation are not justified. The favourable opinion pronounced by so competent an authority as the above named surgeon, is borne out by the latest quarterly official statistics. Here we are confronted with exact figures, showing the number of recruits for the army and navy during the last year (1908); the accompanying text enables us to strike a comparison with former years.

The natural result of the increase in the population of the German Empire has been that the number of those liable to service has steadily increased. The lists for the year 1903 show that some 1,073,000 persons became liable to serve their country at that time. This number had increased to 1,198,000 by the year 1908. This means that, during the course of these five years, the number of those liable to military or naval service had increased by 125,000, by more than 11 per cent. or, taking an annual average, by some 2 per cent. But as the increased strength of the army has not kept pace with the increase of the number of persons liable to service, it has become doubly possible to subject recruits to a very severe system of medical examination. The result was that in the year 1908 only 283,000 recruits were chosen from the 1,200,000 persons presenting themselves ; not quite one quarter of the number.

This fact clearly shows that Germany possesses vast reserves of human material, from which to draw in case of a life and death struggle. Every year there are several hundred thousand men, well able to sustain the physical exertion of military service, who are not enlisted, owing to the fact that the peace strength of the German army can be kept up to its proper numbers without their assistance. In the event of a normal war i. e. of a war against one, or, at the most, against two opponents, there would be no necessity for drawing on this reserve material. Should Germany, however, see herself obliged to undertake a campaign against many enemies as was the case with Frederik. The Great during the Seven Years' War, the Germany of to-day would have the advantage over the Prussia of his times, inasmuch as it would have the pick of cast masses of capable soldiers, with whose aid to fight for its national existence.

With regard to the percentage of those able to bear arms in the various districts of the Empire, we are confronted by an enormous contrast between the most distinctly agricultural province of Germany, the Province of East Prussia, and the Province of Brandenburg in which the capital is situated. In the Province of East Prussia, 63 1-2 per cent. of those liable to service were accepted at once ; of the remainder, 11 1-2 per cent. were described as likely to be fit for service later on. This means that exactly 75 per cent. three quarters of the number liable for service, proved themselves capable of bearing arms ; and this despite the extremely severe medical tests to which they were subjected. This result is an eminently satisfactory one. In the Province of Brandenburg 44·3 per cent. proved suitable for immediate service ; 10·4 per cent. were described as fit for service later on, giving only a total of 54·7 per cent. capable of service, in other words little more than half. This shows that there is an extraordinarily large number of physically unfit in Great-Berlin with its 3 million odd inhabitants. The landed proprietors are fond of attributing this state of bodily unfitness to employment in factories ; this charge will not however, hold water. The two principal manufacturing districts of Prussia, Westphalia and the Rhineland, can show a good average, although not so favourable a one as East Prussia. The number of those fit for immediate service in the Rhine Provinces is 56·4 per cent. this figure is in excess of the average for the Empire, which amounts to 54 1-2 per cent.

If we pass from physical fitness to mental development, we stand confronted with the most satisfactory state of affairs. In the year 1888 there was nearly 1 per cent. of recruits (to be exact, 0·94 per cent.), who had not received school instruction ; by the year 1908 this number had decreased to 0·03 per cent. Matters have greatly improved in this respect in the Eastern Provinces, which formerly enjoyed an unenviable reputation with regard to the mental capacities of its recruits. In 1888, 3·72 per cent. of the recruits coming from the Province of East Prussia were illiterate ; in the year 1908 this number had sunk to 0·04 per cent. Some twenty years ago the Province of West Prussia had 3·88 per cent. of illiterates—that is to say that this Province was even more backward than East Prussia—; in the year 1908 the figures for this part of the country only showed 0·06 per cent. of illiterates. At one time the Province of Posen numbered 2·82 per cent. of inhabitants unable to read and write ; by the year 1908 this number had decreased to 0·08 per cent. As will be seen, these three Easter Provinces still stand below the average level of the Empire, in which the number of illiterates amounts to 0·03 per cent. Enormous progress has, however, been made in the last 20 years. The total number of illiterates amounted to 52 in the year 1908, a number which sinks to insignificance when compared with the 283,000 recruits accepted.

Another cause for satisfaction may be found in the fact that the number of those excluded from military service for unworthiness—that means to say the number of those who were refused admission to the army, either because they had been convicted of felony or for some similar cause—is continually on the decrease. In the year 1902 the number of such persons amounted to 1,337; in 1903 it reached 1,167 ; in 1904 its stood at 1,092, by the following year it had sunk to 976. In 1906 it amounted to 921 it had decreased by the next year to 960, and last year only amounted to 836. Each year shows a decrease in this class ; in the course of seven years they have decreased by more than one third.

All this goes to prove that the physical capacity of the youth of Germany for military purposes has certainly shown no signs of deterioration during the past years ; the intellectual and moral qualities are distinctly on the up grade. The dry figures of statistics show that a healthy optimism is justified ; Germany has no cause to fear that her natural reserve of fighting strength is likely to run dry in the immediate future.

THE DECREASE OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION IN GERMANY.

For 25 years past all available means have been brought to bear in Germany in the combat which is being waged against tuberculosis. From time to time doubts have been cast as to whether the result, obtained, that is to say the lasting result' has been in proportion to the money and labour expended, In order to set his point at rest, very exact statistics have been prepared, dating from the year 1887. The result thus shown is surprisingly satisfactory, and makes steady progress from year to year. Statistics dealing with various diseases causing death entirely refute the attacks made some four years ago, on the treatment of consumption in our climate. Whereas, during the period 1877—1881, the average yearly number of deaths from pulmonary consumption amounted to as many as 357,7 per 100,000 inhabitants. and during the following period quoted (1882 to 1886), to 346,2 the number has been steadily sinking since then, and, in the year 1904, only amounted to 191,2 per 100,000 inhabitants. At the same time the total number of deaths from this cause sank from an annual average of 1,426 and 1,362, as recorded during the two periods of five years extending from 1877 to 1886, to an average of 989 annually between the years 1902 and 1906. This means that conditions of health have generally become much better.

The experience of the first ten years encouraged the authorities of the Invalid Insurance Department to extend the curative treatment of pulmonary consumptives to advanced cases. The number of consumptive men treated in the special sanatoriums of this magnificient institution has increased tenfold during the period 1897—1908. Despite this fact, the percentage of those who had derived benefit from the treatment remained at the same level and even slightly surpassed it. When we remember how hopelessly pulmonary consumption was looked upon some time back, it must be regarded as a great triumph, that in the year 1908 81 men and 86 women out of every hundred were treated with success. As in the case of other diseases, the corresponding statistics show 82 and 83 per cent. of successful treatment, we are no longer justified in taking a more gloomy view of this disease than of other complaints.

In order to ascertain whether the results brought about are to be regarded as permanent, a careful examination was made of all patients discharged as cured five years before. Naturally there were cases in which it proved impossible to ascertain the whereabouts of the person in question. The result showed an increase of 35 per cent. in the number of men and of 30 per cent, in the number of women, who, owing to a return of ill-health, had once more become unable to earn their livings. As, however, those who had undergone a further course of treatment were not included in these figures, the loss is not much greater than in other diseases, where it amounted to 30 per cent. of the men and 28 per cent, of the women. It is also worthy of note that figures show continual progress, from year to year, with regard to the lasting effects of this treatment.

It must be admitted that the expenses of treatment in the sanatoriums for consumptives are tolerably high. They amount, on an average, to 400 marks for each patient. In addition to the interests payable on the capital sunk in building expenses, etc., these institutions have to pay out over 14 1/2 millionmarks for the 38,725 consumptive patients treated during the year 1908. For this reason a plan was put forward, at the International Tuberculosis Congress held in Berlin in 1899, by which means were suggested for treating such consumptive patients as are not bedridden in a more economical manner. The only way in which this could be effected would be for the patient to receive the most important part of the treatment.—i. e. passing their time in a recumbent attitude in the open air—, only during the daytime, and for him or her to return home for the night ; the home having been naturally disinfected and aired during the day. The Government placed forest sites at the disposal of the Department for the sole purpose of erecting sanatoriums of this kind. The Red Cross Society lent the portable sheds and ambulances held in readiness for war ; Women's Societies undertook the necessary supplies at cheap rates ; the State Railway issued tickets at a reduction ; sums of money contributed by the Guardians of the Poor and the Administrators of the Sick Fund as well as voluntary contributions covered the expenses. In the initial stages of the disease this kind of treatment proved so successful, that two Forest Convalescent Homes for men, two for women, and three for children were soon in full swing, both summer and winter, in the vicinity of Berlin. This arrangement enabled 2,000 persons at a time to enjoy the forest air, whilst lying on couches and to find a cure for their diseased lungs. The expenses of this treatment only amount to from 50 to 75 pfennige daily for each person.

This experiment, first introduced ten years ago in Berlin, has of late years found many imitators. At the present moment there are over 100 Forest Convalescent Homes in Germany. This cheap treatment of those in the initial stages of pulmonary consumption has also been introduced into North America ; in this latter country, however, it has chiefly been confined to letting the patients, mostly workmen, pass only the night in the open-air. It is, however, still an open question whether the chief results of this treatment in the German Forest Convalescent Homes are not due to the action of the sunlight, and to the complete rest accorded the patient during the period devoted to the cure. The average time calculated for this treatment amounts to four weeks in the case of children, and to five or six weeks in the case of adults.

It is the combination of the Forest Convalescent Homes with the sanatoriums for pulmonary consumptive, which have provided a suitable treatment for every hopeful case of tuberculosis throughout the masses of the population.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The Government of India have sanctioned the abolition of second class Sergeant Instructors in Volunter Corps and the substitution of the designation "Colour Sergeant, Squadron or Company Sergeant-Major Instructor," the existing designation of "first Class Sergeant Instructor ranking as Colour-Sergeant."

The introduction of the following consolidated rates of pay have also been sanctioned : Colour-Sergeant Squadron or Company Sergeant-Major Instructors with free quarters Rs. 130 per mensem rising to Rs. 170 by triennial increments of Rs. 20 (plus Rs. 15 per mensem for mounted corps artillery and engineers); acting Sergeant Major with free quarters Rs. 190 per mensem fixed (plus Rs. 15 per mensem for mounted corps, artillery and engineers); and existing second class Sergeant-Instructors will be placed on the same footing as the present first class Sergeant-Instructors and all Sergeant-Instructors and acting Sergeant Majors now employed will be given the option of continuing on their present rates of pay, should they so desire.

IN Brussels the cat is considered in some classes a great dainty, the correspondent of the Paris "Herald" writes, and the owners of such pets have to take great precautions for their safety, or they disappear. Workmen employed in a house are said to be fatal to pussy's nine lives, but not on their own account. They steal the cats for their friends, the brewer's men who regard a cat as a "bonne bouche." They fatten them in the breweries, and turn them into a stew.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

OLD AGE PENSIONS MIS-REPRESENTATION

Mr. Ure again Offends.

MR. MACARA'S MANIFESTOS REPUDIATED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The Duke of Abercorn writes to the Ulster Unionists, that Home Rule means separation. He hopes the Ulster demonstrations will enlighten the people.

Lord Rothschild, addressing the business men of Liverpool to-day, said the Socialistic Budget was destroying the country's credit. Referring to Mr. Lloyd-George's statement that stocks were rising, he said that it only occurred after Mr. Balfour's speech at Manchester.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Hanley last night, uttered the gravest warning with reference to the Navy. He emphasised that while the Ministerial reiteration that the Navy was stronger than ever was perfectly true, its comparative strength was enormously diminished. "Unless we bestir ourselves, Great Britain will be liable to a catastrophe from which she would not easily arise."

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Brighton, quoted the latest figures in the estate market, the issues of new capital and banking statistics, showing a general improvement in spite of the Budget. He repudiated any desire to emasculate the House of Lords and establish an uncontrolled domination of the House of Commons.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Glanton, said the Second Chamber if elective, must be elected by the people.

Speeches by Mr. Ure and others, indicating that the return of Unionists would jeopardise Old Age Pensions, have led to numerous enquiries at post offices.

Mr. Buxton has now issued a notice to be shown to enquirers, pointing out that the Act will continue in force for all time unless amended or repealed.

The Unionist papers recall that Mr. Buxton refused to issue such a notice on the 3rd November. They resent its wording as a disingenuous suggestion of the possibility of the repeal of the Act.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

An informal meeting of the members of the cotton trade of Liverpool, has passed a unanimous resolution, denying the right of Mr. Macara to speak on behalf of the trade in condemning Tariff Reform.

LATER.

Lord Curzon, in a speech at Manchester, said that in the interests of trade it would be wise to imitate the example of the foreigner throughout the world and admit that he had been right and we wrong. "We wanted tariffs," he said, "to raise revenue to enable us to bargain with our rivals, to increase our own productive activity and to give employment to our working men."

DANGERS OF AVIATION.

Delagrange Killed and Santos Dumont Injured.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

A telegram from Bordeaux states that the aviator Delagrange fell from a great height while flying and was killed. His body was horribly crushed.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

Santos Dumont was flying at St. Cyr at a height of eighty feet when a wing of the machine collapsed. The aviator had sufficient control to minimise the fall and he only sustained slight bruises on the head and legs.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Smuts on the Outlook.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

Mr. Smuts, replying on the 7th December, to a letter of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, says that he has outlined to Lord Crewe the scheme regarding Indians in the Transvaal and Orangia. He is convinced that when the details are completed, the Association will realise that every effort has been made at a lasting settlement.

THE VICEROY OF IRELAND.

Rumoured Resignation.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The *Daily Express* states that the Earl of Aberdeen is resigning.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

In the Test Match the South Africans in the second innings compiled the total of 345 runs, Faulkner scoring 123 runs. England had made 144 runs for seven wickets when stumps were drawn.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 5,

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. "Sallette," with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day and the s.s. "Persia" for Colombo and Australia at 2 a.m. to-day.

MR. J. Mollison, Inspector-General of Agriculture, will probably proceed home on leave this summer. He had had no leave for the last three years.

AMERICAN SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Increased Bounty to Far East Mail Boats.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The Congressman, Mr. Humphrey, has introduced into the House a Ship Subsidy Bill with the approval of the Administration. The Bill increases the subsidy to American ships of second class carrying mails to the Far East and Australia to four dollars per mile; it increases the tonnage tax for trans-oceanic trade and admits foreign-built ships to the American register for foreign trade.

LORD KITCHENER IN AUSTRALIA.

Inspection of Military Defences.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

After inspecting the defences of Newcastle, Lord Kitchener has arrived at Sydney where he was welcomed by the Federal and State representatives and the Lord Mayor. Lord Kitchener will inspect the camp on Saturday and the Sydney garrison forts.

THE NEW FRENCH TARIFF.

Serious Blow to German Exports.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

The new French tariff has alarmed German manufacturers. It is declared that it will deal a serious blow at German exports to France and will practically destroy the French market for many German manufactures.

FIRE ON BOARD THE S. S. "NORSE PRINCE."

Ship Sent to her Assistance.

LONDON, JANUARY 5.

A fire broke out on board the "Norse Prince" between New York and Capetown The crew took to the boats and reached Ascension. The Liner "Guelph" went to their assistance.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 4.

The death is announced of the American millionaire D. Ogden Mills.

AFGHAN NEWS

Indian Prisoners not yet Released.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD JANUARY 5.

Dr. Walter Saise, who was engaged some months ago to prospect for coal in Afghanistan, has arrived in Peshawar from Kabul.

Reports from Kabul state that the Amir having had before him a full report regarding the conspiracy in the early part of last year, released all the Afghanis still under arrest before he started for Jellalabad. The Punjabi prisoners were however, remanded to jail as they failed to prove their innocence to the satisfaction of the Amir.

The *Pioneer* says that futher news has reached us regarding the Turks in the employment of the Amir of Kabul. One of these is a surgeon named Izat Mir Beg, and he is said to be now on his way to Peshawar en route to Constantinople. He is supposed to be entrusted with the authority to recruit a small staff of doctors for the Afghan Army. Judging by recent news from Turkey, it is not likely that the Porte will allow him to fulfil his mission. Two of his relatives are remaining at Kabul.

SERIOUS FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

Large Quantity of Jute Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

A serious fire, causing considerable excitement at the docks, broke out on the Brocklebank Liner "Mahronda" (Capt. H. Armstrong,) lying at No. 7 berth. This morning about 4 o'clock smoke was seen issuing from No. 3 hatch of the vessel which contained 5,000 bales of juteand 180 bags of linseed and gram. An alarm was promptly raised and the Calcutta fire-brigade under engineers Chase and Milner and the Port Commissioners fire-engine and float and brigade were summoned. The cargo was entirely destroyed and the damage, it is said, will amount to a lakh of rupees. The hatch itself was also damaged, most of the plates being bent. The usual survey will be made forthwith.

The "Mahronda" which should have sailed shortly for Dundee will be detained in port for several weeks.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES IN MADRAS.

Government Encouragement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 5.

A Committee was appointed by Government early last year to consider and report upon the question of establishing chemical industries in this Presidency, and this Committee submitted their report and a number of resolutions, embodying its recommendations which having been considered, an order has now been issued. With regard to technical scholarships the Government say they are not prepared to make a pronouncement on the merits of the system which is still on trial. None of the four scholars who had proceeded to England from this Presidency has yet returned to India. H. E. the Governor desired that the Committee should not be dissolved but should continue, so as to be available for consultation whenever required.

A REPORT on the reorganisation of the Bengal Board of Revenue is now before the Bengal Government.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held this morning. It is expected that the proclamation creating Council for the Government in Bengal will be issued before the end of this month. The details are now before the Government of India.

The Financial Statement for 1910-11 will be presented to the Imperial Legislative Council on Friday, February 25, 1910.

LATER.

The Municipal Corporation again discussed the question of the transfer of the Town Hall for the future Parliament House. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar moved that the matter be referred back to the Estates and General Purposes Special Committee who should take steps to procure the personal views of the Government in the matter as well as the cost of a new building and a new site elsewhere and that the members of the Town Hall Committee be asked to attend the meeting. This was agreed to.

LAHORE, JANUARY 5.

It is believed that the Hon'ble Sardar Partab Singh who has been elected to the Viceroy's Council, will resign his seat at the Punjab Legislative Council.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 5.

The first meeting of the enlarged Council of the United Provincess will take place to-day, His honour the Lieut.-Governor presiding.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

Large Damages Claimed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

Another suit against the Calcutta Turf Club was filed at the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, when Mr. Pugh, on behalf of Samuel Roseberry Carrol, a bookmaker of Australia, applied for, and obtained leave to file a plaint against the Stewards and Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, claiming Rs. 3,000 as damages for defamation, Rs. 5,000, as damages for assault, Rs. 5,000 for breach of contract and other relief.

The plaintiff's statement says he came to India in July 1909 to attend the Races as an ordinary individual. In December the defendants wrote to certain book-makers not to bet with plaintiffs. On 24th December the plaintiff purchased tickets of admission to the enclosure and paddock and attended the races, but at the instance of the Secretary was assaulted by the police and forcibly ejected.

His Lordship granted a rule returnable on Friday week on defendant to show cause why plaintiff should not be allowed to attend race meetings as a member of the public.

PUNJAB CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Sir Louis Dane's Remarks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 5.

An interesting and largely attended Conference of Co-operative Credit Societies of the Punjab opened on January 5 at the Senate Hall and is to continue on January 6. Sir Louis Dane, presided. There were also present the Hon'ble Mr. Donie, Financial Commissioner; Hon'ble Mr. Fenton, Chief Secretary; Mr. Maclagan; Colonel Parsons, Commissioner; Mr. King, Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur; Mr. Butler, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore; Captain Coldstream, Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat: Mr. Strickland, Sub-Divisional Officer, Pindi, and Dadar Khan; besides a large number of Indian officials, including Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars, Honorary Magistrates, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Divisional Judges. About 130 zemindars were also present.

The Lieut.-Governor addressed the assembly in Urdu. He was glad to see so many zemindars taking interest in banking. During the last few years 385 banks had been started with a large capital. As he had said the other day in opening the Exhibition, it was encouraging to find people were becoming acquainted with the advantages of co-operation. He found that in Lyallpur zemindars had co-operated in the matter of getting improved agricultural implements. In small sugar factories a big profit was not available and the expenses of maintaining families and providing labour were great. In large sugar factories co-operation would result in greater profits. His Honour was glad that in his old district of Gurdaspur, co-operative societies had greatly flourished. He wanted to impress upon them that Government were anxious to do all they could to help the movement of Co-operative Banks. He had just sanctioned four Inspectors. They must have learnt from the papers that Government wanted to start panchayets with small civil powers. If this succeeded they might also get some criminal powers also, so that theymight be saved a good deal of expenses. He did not know of anything more useful to zemindars at the present time than co-operative banking.

The Registrar then introduced some of the leading zemindars to the Lieutenant-Governor who recommended to them various measures of agricultural improvement like grain elevators, etc.

A number of sub-committees were formed to consider the various questions of co-operative interests.

SEDITION CASE AGAINST AJIT SINGH'S BROTHER.

Many Defence Witnesses Cited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 5

Sardar Kishen Singh, the brother of Ajit Singh, who has been hauled up for an alleged sedition as the author of the book "Hindustan-men Angrezi Hakumat," "British Rule in India," has filed a long list of defence witnesses, including, amongst others, the names of Surendranath Banerjee, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Ganga Parshad Varma, Mr. Alfred Nundy, Mr. Jaswant Rai of the "Punjabee," Editors of the "Hindustani" and the "Paisa Akhbar."

Another sedition case is proceeding against Kishen Singh. The accused has mentioned as defence witnesses the names of Sir Protul Chandar Chatterji and Rai Sahib K. B. Thapar.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

The managers and agents of the various railways are coming to Calcutta to discuss the question of working expenses. Mr. Vernon Woods, Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway, was expected in Calcutta yesterday and the Hon'ble Mr. Burt, Manager, North-Western Railway, is due on Friday.

THE NASIK MURDER.

MORE ARRESTS IN BOMBAY.

Crimes Act Applied to the Presidency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* has been issued, containing the announcement that in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 1 (2) of Act 14 of 1908 (the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908) the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act to the Presidency of Bombay. Act XIV. of 1908 provides powers for the summary trial of political criminal cases by a Special Tribunal of the High Court and for the suppression of unlawful associations.

THE CRIMES ACT.

Its Provisions.

THE following are the main portions of the Act applied to Bombay from to-day:—Whereas it is expedient to provide for the more speedy trial of certain offences and for the prohibition of associations dangerous to the public peace, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

2. It extends to the Provinces of Bengal and of Eastern Bengal and Assam, but the Governor-General-in-Council may, at any time, by notification in the "Gazette of India," extend the whole or any part thereof to any other province.

(2) When extending part 1 to any province under Sub-section (2) the Governor-General-in-Council may declare the operation of the provisions of that part relating to the constitution of the Special Bench to be subject to such modifications as may, in the opinion of the Governor-General-in-Council be necessary to adapt those provisions to the circumstances of that Province.

PART I—SPECIAL PROCEDURE.

2. (1) Where a magistrate has taken cognizance of any offence specified in the schedule and it appears to the Governor-General-in-Council, or to the local Governments that, in the interests of peace and good order, the provisions of this sort should be made to apply to the proceedings of such offence, the Governor-General-in-Council, or the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make an order in writing to that effect, and may by such order direct that the provisions of this part shall apply to the proceedings.

(2) No order shall be made under Sub-section (1) in any case in which an order of commitment to the High Court or Court of Session has been made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, but save as foresaid, an order may be made in respect of an offence, whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act, or in the case of a province to which this part is extended under Section 1 before or after such extension.

3. (1) On receipt of an order under Section 11, the magistrate who has taken cognizance of the offence, or any other magistrate to whom the case has been transferred, shall proceed to enquire whether the evidence offered upon the part of the prosecution is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an offence specified in the schedule, and shall for that purpose record on oath the evidence of all such persons as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and may record any statement of the accused, if voluntarily tendered by him.

(2) Where before the commencement of proceedings under this Act, the evidence of a witness has been recorded under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, in the course of an inquiry into the same offence as that to which such proceedings relate, such evidence may be treated for the purposes of this Act as if it has been taken under Sub-section (1).

4. The accused shall not be present during an inquiry under Section 3, Sub-section (1), unless the magistrate so directs, nor shall he be represented by a pleader during any such enquiry, nor shall any person have any right of access to the Court of the magistrate while he is holding such enquiry.

5. When the evidence referred to in Section 3 has been taken, the magistrate shall, if he finds that it is not sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an offence specified in the schedule, record his reasons and discharge the accused, unless it appears to the magistrate that he should be tried or committed for trial under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for any other offence in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

6. When, upon such evidence being taken the magistrate is satisfied that it is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an offence specified in the schedule he shall (a) frame a charge under his hand declaring with what offence the accused is charged; (b) make an order directing that the accused be sent to the High Court for trial; and (c) cause the accused to be supplied with a copy of the order and of the charge and of the evidence taken under Section 3.

7. In framing any charge under Section 6, the magistrate may also frame a charge for any offense not specified in the schedule, with which the accused may be charged, at the same trial, and the procedure of this Act shall apply to such charge.

8. When an order for trial has been made under Section 5, the magistrate shall send the order together with the charge, the record of the inquiry and anything which is to be produced in evidence to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

9. (1) The magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine supplementary witnesses after the order for trial and before the commencement of the trial.

(2) When the magistrate examines witnesses under sub-Section (1) he shall forthwith cause the accused to be supplied with a copy of the evidence of such witnesses.

10. The accused may, at any time before his trial, send to the Clerk of the Crown, or other officer as aforesaid, a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial.

11. (1) All persons sent for trial to the High Court under this Act shall be tried by a Special Bench of the Court composed of three Judges.

(2) No trial before the Special Bench shall be by jury.

(3) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges, forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority of those Judges.

12. No person who has been remanded to custody in the course of proceedings under this Act, shall be released on bail under the provisions of Section 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, if there appear to be sufficient grounds for further inquiry into the guilt of such person.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 33 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, the evidence of any witness taken by a magistrate in the proceedings to which this part applies, shall be treated as evidence before the High Court, if the witness is dead, or cannot be produced, and if the High Court has reason to believe that his death or absence was caused in the interest of the accused.

14. (1) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall not apply to proceedings taken under this part, in so far as they are inconsistent with the special procedure prescribed in this part.

(2) When holding a trial under Section 11, the Special Bench shall apply the provisions of Chapter 23 of the said Code with such modifications as may appear to it to be necessary to adapt those provisions to the case of a trial before the High Court without a jury.

PART II—UNLAWFUL ASSOCIATIONS.

15. In this part (1) "Association," means any combination, or body of persons, whether the same be known by any distinctive name or not, and (2) "Unlawful Association" means an association (a) which encourages or aids persons to commit acts of violence or intimidation, or of which the members habitually commit such acts, or (b) which has been declared to be unlawful by the Governor-General-in Council under the powers here by conferred.

16. If the Governor General in Council is of opinion that any association interferes, or has for its object interference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or that it constitutes a danger to the public peace, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare such association to be unlawful.

17. (1) Whoever is a member of an unlawful association, or takes part in meetings of such association or contributes or receives, or solicits any contribution for the purpose of such association, or in any way assists the operations of such association, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine, or with both.

(2) Whoever manages or assists in the management of an unlwful association or promtes, or assist in promoting a meeting of such association or of any members thereof as such members, shall be punished with imprisoment for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine, or with both.

18. An association shall not be deemed have ceased to exist by reason only of any former act of dissolution, charge of title, but shall be deemed to continue so long as any actual combination for the purposes of such association continues between any members thereof.

THE SCHEDULE (SEE SECTION 3).

1. Any offence under the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely: Chapter 6. Sections 121, 121 A, 122, 123, and 124; Chapter 7, Sections 131 and 132; Chapter 7, Section 148; Chapter 16, Sections 302, 204, 307, 308, 326, 327, 329, 332 333, 363, 364, 365 and 368; Chapter 17, Sections 385, 386, 387, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 431, 435, 436, 437, 438, 440, 454, 455, 457, 458, 459, and 460; and Chapter 22, Section 506.

2. Any offence under the Explosive Substances Act 1908, any attempt to commit, or any abetment of any of the above offences.

Mr. F. A. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has arrested three Indians during the last three days in connection with the recent murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson. Vigorous police inquiries are proceeding. The arrested persons have been removed from Bombay to assist in further inquiries.

The following Resolution No. 41, dated 5th January, regarding the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., is published for general information:—

Resolution.—The Governor in Council desires to record with the deepest regret the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., at Nasik on the 21st December 1909 as he entered the theatre to attend a party given in his honour by a number of Indian gentlemen.

Mr. Jackson was distinguished alike by great qualities of heart and of head. As a scholar he was widely known and respected by all who are versed in the ancient languages and literature of India. As an official he was a true friend of the Indian people, whose progress he strove to promote throughout his career, and whose affectionate regard he secured by his kindly nature and unvarying sympathy. By his death, Government and Presidency of Bombay have lost a valued officer.

The dastardly assassination of Mr. Jackson has produced a profound shock widely felt throughout India, and extending to the borders of the Empire. Numerous telegrams, letters and resolutions have been received from associations and individuals condemning the foul crime in the strongest language and expressing alike admiration for Mr. Jackson's great qualities and sympathy for his widow.

The Governor in Council has received these communications with much pleasure as evidence that the great mass of the people loathes and repudiates the cult of murder which has arisen in their midst. It is, however, necessary to point out that repudiation of crime after the event is unavailing, and that without the practical co-operation of all members of all communities in the removal of the causes which lead directly and indirectly to murder, this blot upon the civilization of India and fair reputation of her people cannot be effectually removed. In making every effort to bring to justice the persons implicated in the Nasik conspiracy, the Governor in Council counts on the full support of all law-abiding people in the Presidency.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

Meeting in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

A meeting of the Indian Branch Committee of St. John Ambulance Association was held this evening at Treasury Gate, Fort William, the Commander-in-Chief presiding. Amongst others present were, Surgeon General Lukis, Sir T. R. Wynne, Lieutenant-Colonel Crooke Lawless, Mr. V. Gabriel, C.S., and Major Blacham, R.A.M.C., Honorary Secretary.

The annual report for the year ending 30th September contains much information about the progress and development of the Association. Several important matters regarding the organisation in India and a scheme for the better working of the Association in the principal cities in India were discussed. It is hoped the scheme will result in a large extension of this important work in India. The scheme as developed will now touch all portions of the Empire and all sections of the community.

A vote of thanks was passed to Lieutenant-Colonel Yate, the Organising Commissioner, for his valuable services. It was also resolved to invite more co-operation by the police which renders much help in time of need.

THE TRAVANCORE EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JANUARY 5.

The Agricultural Exhibition as arranged was thrown open to-day at 7-30 this morning. The Exhibition was held at the Cavalry Parade ground, and the temporary building which has been raised is very attractive. There were different kinds of grains, pulses, agricultural implements, forest produce, and garden produce. The rice miller, exhibited by the Travancore D.P.W.. attracted great attention, also the model huts used by the hill tribes, exhibited by the Forest Department. There were also winnowing and cutting machines, the whole presenting an excellent sight. There was not any formal opening. Mr. Carr, the British Resident, arrived precisely at 7-30 and expressed himself much pleased. There were also several visitors who continue to pour in.

PATIALA SEDITION CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, JANUARY 5.

On the special Committee taking their seat to-day, Mr. Grey mentioned that the Maharaja's orders had not yet been received on the reference made to His Highness regarding the production of Police reports, and a readjustment of a list of the accused. The Committee accordingly decided to adjourn till to-morrow pending the order of H. H. the Maharaja on these points. The camp of the accused has been brought within the Court precincts, as this arrangement will add to the convenience of the accused and will facilitate a communication between them and their Pleaders.

MADRAS PENITENTIARY.

Visit by the Governor.

(FROM OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JANUARY 5.

The Governor visited the Penitentiary this morning and spent three hours. Before leaving he expressed himself well pleased at the health and appearance of the prisoners.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS. FROM all accounts, the proceedings of the National Congress at Lahore were tame and dull. They were lacking in enthusiasm, and the attendance was much below par. Bengal, the home of Extremism, abstained almost in a body, but there was no accounting for the sparse attendance of Madras. There was, however, no division and no difference in the homely gathering. There was the usual shouting in unison, but it was pitched in a much lower key than is customary with Congress patriots. The sudden withdrawal of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta seemed to have damped their ardour, and although Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya filled the gap with a very fair amount of success, his address fell rather flat upon the audience. The eloquence of "the silver-tongued orator of the Congress" was not particulary moving, and its effect was further marred by its inordinate length. The pungent points in his address evoked the plaudits of his hearers. But its general tone was sober and restrained, and this, perhaps, was its highest merit. If he seriously tripped anywhere it was in his remarks on the Nasik tragedy. The tears he shed over it were, of course, perfectly sincere, but he was singularly fatuous in his observation that" it was not with any political object that these crimes were perpetrated, but that they were the acts of individual assassins." This is most unwarrantable and lamentable extenuation of these crimes and the refusal to believe in the existence of an organized movement behind them is in perverse disregard of circumstances, probabilities and facts.

THE REGULATIONS. I HAPPENED to see Pandit Madan Mohan first at the Allahabad Congress over twenty years ago. He was then a young man of very engaging person. He rose to address the meeting from the body of the hall, and his earnestness and fervour, combined with his modest demeanour, made a very favourable impression on the audience. The effect was heightened by his mellifluous tones which, I believe, have earned for him the name of "the silver-tongued orator." It was then thought that he was one of the coming men of the Congress, and the forecast has since been abundantly justified. Since his entry into the political arena, the Pandit has not, I believe, missed a single sitting of the Congress, and at every one of its meetings he has been an active and prominent figure. Ordinarily, the Congress President, I fancy, consider it incumbent upon himself to fashion his discourse after the taste of his audience. He must indulge them with strong and heady wine. His adverse criticisms must break out at intervals into strong condemnation. The Regulations occupied this year the place of honour in the programme, and the resolution denouncing them was placed in charge of no less a person than Babu Surendranath Bannerji. The President led the way by condemning them wholesale, as virtually overthrowing the very scheme and purpose of the reforms, and Mr. Bannerji endorsed the opinion with all the fire and vehemence of his eloquence. We are told that the Rules have caused deep and widespread discontent, that they are calculated to stifle the voice of the educated classes, and that the sinister purpose was achieved by allowing an undue prominence to Mahomedans and the landed interests. The Regulations have indeed some defects, and they do require mending, which we may be sure will be done in course of time. But in the meanwhile, we must not despair, as if the substance were all taken away from the reforms. We must not magnify details, as if they were fatal to the grand principles underlying the concessions. The critics have raised a great halloo over the rule disqualifying dismissed Government servants, as if, otherwise, a considerable number of members of Councils would have been composed of gentlemen who have attained this unenviable distinction. The rules also exclude persons whose reputation and antecedents are such as to render them unfit for association with decent folk in the Councils. These are wise and necessary safeguards, which should be welcomed as removing possible dangers from the path of the reforms, and as making for the success of the great experiment which the Rulers have embarked upon.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS. THE wide distinction made between the qualifications of Mahomedan and Hindu voters and candidates, affords room for opposition on more reasonable grounds. There is also a great deal in the argument that the Regulations have the effect of disqualifying some of the best non-Moslem leaders for election to the Councils, and a way will have to be found for rendering them qualified. The wider scope allowed to Mahomedans is deeply resented by Hindus. It is argued that the extension of the franchise should depend upon the intellectual advancement of the people concerned, but that in the present case the proper and natural order has been reversed by Government. Paradoxical as it may seem, it may be that the Government have conferred wider powers on the Musalmans just because they are a backward community, and because it was probably thought that unless the net was thrown over a wide area, it was not possible to secure a sufficiently representative electorate for returning fit and capable Mahomedans to the Councils. If the suffrage is restricted in the case of the Hindus, it is probably because, in spite of the limitation, there will be no lack of good men for service on the Councils. A similar restriction would however, have operated prejudicially in the case of Mahomedans, as it would have failed to ensure a fair representation of their interests. The question regarded from another point of view, may cheer the the hearts of the critics of the Regulations; for the wider franchise given to Moslems will pave the way for its extension hereafter on similar lines to the country at large. This may strike some people as a novel point of view, but to my mind, it is worth considering.

A HARDY ANNUAL. THE motion relating to the partition of Bengal threatens to appear as a hardy annual at the Congress. But the question aroused little enthusiasm, and Mr. Bhopendranath Bose, who proposed the resolution, condemning the partition, seemed to be oppressed by an uncomfortable feeling that it was a lost cause for which he was pleading. He admitted that the subject might strike his brethren as flat, stale and unprofitable. But the patriots of Bengal will still rue the measure, as they cannot divest themselves of the notion that it spells the ruin of "the Bengali race," although no signs of an impending catastrophe are yet visible. I believe that the agitation, although strenuous efforts are made to keep it alive and going and although Mr. Bannerji and his confederates have decreed the observance of mourning every year on Partition Day, must come to a natural end. It has, however, been unconscionably long a-dying.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS. ON the other hand, the reception accorded to the question of the Transvaal Indians was most enthusiastic. The oratory of Mr. Surendranath Bannerji carried all before it, and he played upon the compassion of his hearers with such success, that contributions in gold and silver flowed in freely, a lady readily parting with her bangle, and the fund so rapidly swelled to Rs. 15,000. In spite of the splendid example of Mr. R. J. Tata, the country has made but a poor response to the appeal on behalf of their suffering countrymen in South Africa. The contribution raised at the Congress meeting has partly redeemed the honour of the country, but the reproach cannot be removed altogether, unless a large fund, adequate to the needs of my countrymen across the seas, is collected.

TWO BOMBAY WORTHIES. THE customary shortcomings of the Honours' Gazette are redeemed on occasions by some singularly happy hits. Everybody is delighted with the honour of a Knighthood conferred upon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar. He is a man of high character and wide culture, and is always ready to give his services for the promotion of happiness and enlightenment among his countrymen. He considers no work beneath him which is calculated to serve that end. He has all his life been an active member of the Students' Brotherhood, founded by Professor N. G. Welinkar about twenty years ago, and he still finds time to assist it by conducting classes and delivering lectures. He made his mark early as a politician and a journalist, and there were few platform speakers so effective as he. He is inspired by high ideals, and strives to work up to them. He has not fallen into the common mistake made by Indian publicits that politics are everything. He fully recognizes that character is the foundation of the greatness and prosperity of a nation, and, therefore, it is that he has been a warm and constant advocate of social reform. His utterances are marked by a thoughtful earnestness. They show a liberal understanding capable of a wide outlook, and a well-balanced mind leading him instinctively to a sane and sober view of public questions. Another Bombay citizen, whom I should felicitate on a similar honour conferred by Government, is Sir Dorabji J. Tata. His father, a great Indian, who had devoted himself to the progress and prosperity of his country, had a simple dignity of his own. Had he been willing to accept a Knighthood, it would certainly have been bestowed upon him. But he preferred "the majestic mister," and the honour, which would have become him so well, has now passed to his eldest son. It is a fitting recognition of the rare virtues and splendid munificence of his father, and of the cordial help given by Sir Dorabji, since his father's death, in putting through the great scheme of the Indian Research Institute.

DION.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Prohibition of Newspapers in Jaipur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 4.

By the order of the Maharaja of Jaipur, the possession or circulation and importation in Jaipur State territory of 45 declared newspapers, published in different provinces of India, has been strictly prohibited. All Jaipur subjects and others in the State are warned that any infrigement of this rule will render the offender liable to severe punishment in the same manner as for offences against the terms of notice published in the "Gazette" on 9th June, 1909.

Of the Punjab newspapers the following have been prohibited:—(1) the "Prem," in Gurkukhi at Ferozepore; (2) the "Sacha Dhandora," in Gumkhi at Lyallpore; (3) the "Punjabee" in English at Lahore; (4) the "Akash," in Urdu at Delhi; (5) the "Jhang Sial," in Urdu at Jhang; (6) the "Hindustan," in Urdu at Lahore; (8) the "Ganga," in Urdu at Jullunder; and (9) the "Peshwa," in Urdu at Lahore.

A NEW SUGAR FACTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 5.

A sugar factory was opened on Monday at Pillibhit by Rai Bahadur Sahu Laltaprasad and his brother, Harprasad. Mr. Tweedy, Commissioner, presided.

PERJURY IN A WILL CASE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 5.

Chaudhbury Nasratali was yesterday convicted of perjury in connection with Raja Narendra Bahadur's will case and sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. An appeal has been filed before the Sessions Judge who has released Choudhury on bail.

AMBALLA BOMB INCIDENT.

Houses of Hindus Searched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 5.

It is reported that house searches of leading Hindus have taken place at Amballa on Monday and Tuesday in connection with the Amballa Bomb accident. Details are awaited.

CASE AGAINST ASST-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM JANUARY, 4.

Particulars of the long-protracted trial of C.S. Swaminatha Sastri, Assistant-Superintendent of Police, for the suppression of evidence and fabrication of false evidence in the recent riot case have already appeared in these columns. Under the first count of suppression of evidence the First Class Magistrate passed orders to-day. In the course of a lengthy order, the Magistrate examined the evidence with the result that he gave the benefit of the doubt to the accused who was acquitted. The case on the second count is not decided.

NETRA DACOITY CASE.

Police Enquiry Proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

To-day before Mr. C. H. Bompas, District Magistrate of Alipore, two young men named Bhusan Chander Mitter and Tencory Das, who were arrested in connection with the Netra political dacoity case, were placed on trial. When the case was called on for hearing the Court Inspector intimated that the police enquiry was not yet complete. The Magistrate, thereupon, ordered the accused to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 1,500 each with two sureties. The case was adjourned.

INTERESTING POLICE RELIC.

Discovery in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

An interesting relic has just been unearthed from among the old records in the office of the Sheriff of Calcutta. It is a document giving the names of the European Head Constable and Constables that were on duty during the Fourth Criminal Sessions held at the High Court in 1817. The document is at present with Mr. Haultair, Superintendent of Reserve Force. Mr. Halliday, Police Commissioner, has ordered the paper to be framed and used as a mural decoration for the central Police Station.

AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION.

Annual Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ONGOLE, JANUARY 4.

The American Baptist Telugu Mission held its annual Conference here on the 31st December and the 1st instant. The Reverend C.R. Marsh presided and there was a good attendance. Much business was transacted and interesting papers were read, followed by a musical entertainment.

THE SOIL OF MATHERAN.

A Timely Warning.

CAPTAIN MACPHERSON, Superintendent of Matheran has issued the following notification to Lessees of land there :—

"I have noticed recently that many of the malis have been sweeping up and burning up the dead leaves in their compounds. From the enclosed circular you will see how important it is for the growth of trees that the layer of dead leaves should not be disturbed. I would therefore request that you will kindly instruct your malis, that while they should remove all dead leaves etc., from the paths, they should not remove them from the other parts of the ground."

The circular is dated Matheran, 28th February 1901, and is signed by Lieut.-Col. Collie, then Major and Superintendent of Matheran :—

"As there is a process of rapid denudation going on in many private plots in Matheran which will, in a few years, inevitably lead to the complete destruction of all trees, I wish to place some facts before those with vested interests in the Bill which may appear elementary to some, but which are apparently not known to the majority.

Many old visitors remember the Rugby Plateau to have been densely wooded. It is now practically without any trees and, having been completely denuded of soil, it is impossible to grow any. This condition was brought about by the indiscreet cutting of trees, which deprived the earth of its natural protection, —the binding of the roots and the surface covering of dead leaves ; as a consequence, the earth was washed away,—the rock became exposed to the sun —lost its natural moisture or "quary water," and became converted into its present condition of "sheet rock." This process of denudation, already begun on the higher points [illegible] all the plots situa- of the plateau, is rapidly [illegible] ted on the plateau, and as a consequence the houses there are extremely hot.

What has happened already on the Rugby Plateau is rapidly progressing in many private plots elsewhere on the Hill, and unless property owners take active steps to prevent it, there will, in a few years, be no trees round many houses.

To explain what is happening it is necessary to point out how Nature provides for the protection of the forest. If one enters any portion of virgin forest one finds a dense under-growth, and underneath this a thick layer of dead leaves. On looking amongst these dead leaves one finds masses of earth ranging from the size of an orange to that of an orange pip; these are produced by the worms eating and carrying down the debris of the dead leaves, bringing up the finest of earth or mould, and depositing it on the surface ; in course of time this constant process adds sensibly to the thickness of the soil. Again, if one observes the effects of heavy rain in such a portion of virgin forests one finds that from the leaf surface of a tree, it takes a long time to percolate through the undergrowth and dead leaves and that, when it does come away in a stream, the water is perfectly clear and not laden with earth. Forests do not readily part with moisture but do so by a gradual process.

Take, on the other hand, the condition of many plots on the Hill. The mali is constantly employed in cutting the undergrowth and with that the young trees; he is always sweeping with a broom made from the branches of the trees,—a most most destructive, process, because, if watched, it will be observed that in trying to detach a few dead leaves he detaches many stones and earth and debris of vegetable matter thereby removing the natural support of the soil. He is always burning the dead leaves and with them the seeds and young seedlings As a consequence of all this it will be observed that in compounds so treated, there is not a single young tree coming on to replace the old ones—that the compound is covered with loose or projecting stones, where, a few years ago, none were seen,—and that such trees as exist have their roots bared of all soil and with a hold so weakened that it is not unusual to find that many fall every monsoon.

It is difficult to understand what objections people have to the dead leaves and undergrowth,—they are "not" unhealthy ; the dead leaves, as already explained, act as a thatch on the top of the Hill preventing the soil being washed away. If one contrasts the water issuing from a compound with that from untouched forest one finds it laden with earth.

The undergrowth is a necessary part of the forests growth and without it the forest will die; its protection is the most important factor in Forestry. with each period of Forest's growth this undergrowth varies, but the purpose is always the same—to protect young trees. There is nothing prejudicial in the undergrowth or in dead leaves,—they protect the young seeds and seedlings,—they prevent the soil being washed away by the protection afforded by the leaves and binding effect of their roots,—they keep the atmosphere much cooler in the hot season by preventing the sun heating the earth and stones, and in time form new and fertile soil. † On Chowk, where the forest was destroyed many years ago, one can see Nature striving through all the early stages to remake the Forest.

It will thus be seen that the mali with his broom, his cutting, his sweeping and his burning is the most destructive agent we have in Matheran and that he does more harm in one year than many years can undo. Many have tried to grow trees here to replace those destroyed, but have failed,—forgetting that they are trying to do in a short time what it has taken Nature ages to perform.

Another important point intimately connected with the preservation of Matheran is the excavation of earth for the annual repairs of roads. Many thousands of tons of earth are being excavated annually for this purpose, and in many parts of Matheran it is becoming a most serious problem. Invariably, the mali, having found a suitable pit, goes on digging from this one site until he so undermines the face of an incline that a landslip must inevitably result,—which is one of the most certain forms of forest destruction, because it is impossible to say when and how such a process will stop.

Again, owners do not take the slightest trouble to see that any steps are taken by the mali to prevent the destructive downrush of rain over their roads. Much can be done in this way to limit annual demands for earth. Bunds at frequent intervals should be constructed and so inclined that the rain carries the earth into the pits already made,—thus refilling them. Stable litter and straw should be spread thickly over the roads before the monsoon. If the cliffs below Alexandra Point and Gulestan and elsewhere are examined from the opposite sides it will be observed that they are discolored by the large quantity of earth washed away.

With a view to limiting and controlling this excavation of earth for annual repairs—which has become the more necessary as the hill has become more populated—it has become necessary to limit the width of the roads or paths in private compounds. No pathway in a private compound need exceed six feet,—considering the small amount of traffic on it and the limited time in each year that it is used. Many of the side-paths for servants and such like need not exceed 4 feet.

Another point of importance is the desire of many to annually lop their trees so as to have "views." This leads in time to the complete destruction of the trees and at all times spoils their natural beauty. These "views" of Matheran are best seen from the "Points;" the trees round the houses are for shade and coolness and it is surely unreasonable for a few weeks, gratification to destroy that which makes Matheran.

It must not be forgotten that Matheran is a Forest and that its advantages of shade coolness beauty and peacefulness depend on its being maintained as a Forest.

I have discussed this subject with Forest Officers of great experience and the result of what they have told me is that I decided to place these facts before those who have vested interests on the Hill and to ap[illegible] to them to aid in the preservation of th[illegible] [illegible] pot. These Forest Officers have [illegible] beautiful many plots on different [illegible] pointed out to me fees barren as th[illegible] [illegible] of the Hill which will immedi[illegible] Rugby plateau in 20 years unless [illegible] steps are taken to stop the mischief.

What is recommended is:—

(1) Stop all sweeping and burning of dead leaves and cutting of undergrowth,—except for an area of 20 to 30 feet round buildings.

(2) Destroy mali's broom and let him pick up with his hands the paper and other kutchra within the prescribed area.

(3) Stop lopping trees round a house for "views." Remove those trees near enough a house to injure the foundations.

(4) Cut away all creepers from trees : they reach the young embryonic tissue at the summit, bind, bend and twist over the young and tender and succulent shoots, and ultimately injure or kill all trees.

(5) Select places for excavating earth with great care.

(6) Reduce the width of all paths within a compound to a maximum of six feet.

(7) By bunds and the other means proposed preserve all roads from injury by the rain in the monsoon.

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*What I understand to be a comparatively recent historical fact may be mentioned here : I believe that Khandala was extensively wooded before the railway was constructed; all the forest was then cut or destroyed to supply firewood &c, and led to its present denuded condition.

† A late Superintendent has shown that consequent on the extensive quarrying of recent years the average temperature of Matheran was raised 4° Fahr.

TRAVANCORE ADMINISTRATION.

A Year's Progress.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JANUARY 5.

The Travancore Popular Assembly began its sitting to-day at twelve noon, when the Dewan read his address, reviewing the administration of last year. There were present, besides the members, the Heads of Departments, and Mr. Carr, the British Resident.

The address of Dewan Rajagopalachari was a succinct summary of his stewardship of the State for the last year ending the middle of August last. The following is the resume of the address:—The revenue of the State rose from Rs. 1,05,32,000 to Rs. 1,16,98,000 and the expenditure from Rs. 1,04,75,000 to Rs. 1,11,90,000. The surplus of the year was Rs. 5,08,000 against Rs. 57,000 in the previous year. The Dewan, in explaining how this large surplus was brought about in one year, observed that it was not due to anything done during his tenure of office. For some years there were annual deficits and it was not, therefore, possible to obtain this large surplus in one year. The fact was that five years ago, when Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao was Dewan of this State, he devised a plan to expedite and finish the settlement work operations of ten departments; this having now nearly closed the increased assessment has brought five lakhs as additional land revenue. The same Dewan had reorganised the Excise Department also, which too has given its quota of larger revenue to the State. The Dewan added that His Highness' Government would not hesitate to devote a substantial portion of the annual surplus for the bettering and the welfare of the people. A new feature of the address was that it announced that copy of the Administration Report, written in English, had been translated into the vernacular and distributed to the public. The land revenue rose from Rs. 29,54,000 to Rs. 35,70,000. During the year the tax on coffee, tea and lands, increased entailing fifteen thousand enhanced tax. Ninety-eight per cent. is the current demand collected. The main improvement in the land revenue administration was the reorganization of the village staff by the redistribution of their work and giving an increase of pay. The Department of Agriculture which is thoroughly reorganised now consists of a Director trained in England, three Inspectors and two Sub-Inspectors. There are three farms besides the cattle-breeding farm newly sanctioned. A matter of great anxiety to the people and Government was the prevalence of parasitic disease attacking cocoanut trees, which form the real wealth of the country. Dr. Butler, Imperial Mycologist, had, at the request of the Durbar, visited the affected area and had also suggested certain relief measures. Since his departure, the Durbar had deputed Narayanaswamy Iyer as a Special Officer in charge of the cocoanut palm disease. He has now delimited the area of the disease as eighty square miles, not in one block but in several scattered blocks. The local officers are making good progress in checking the progress of the disease, and also in tracing the disease as directed by Dr. Butler. The application of manure as suggested by him is giving satisfactory results, though the Durbar finds it unable to follow all the instructions issued by him as certain economic reasons do not warrant the wholesale adoption of his suggestions. The Veterinary branch is doing good work. The Forest Department has utilized the forest wealth in the shape of magnificent forests, a scientific development of the forest being made, and the net revenue was Rs. 2,75,000 which showed an increase of Rs. 1,10,000 more than the previous year. The revenue from salt, excise and customs was Rs 46,67,274 that is nearly an increase of four lakhs of rupees. The policy of the Government is to introduce the excise system in place of the farming system as the number of arrack toddy shops fell from 2,279 to 2,217. Five regulations were passed during the year including the Arms Regulation and the Punitive Police Regulation. The Quilon Branch Railway still entitled a loss of Rs. 1,88,000 on account of interest to the Durbar. The capital liability account of the railway is one hundred and eighteen lakhs, and it is under contemplation of the Durbar to provide a sinking fund to pay off this capital liability. Education has made good progress in different directions, chief of which was making primary education wholly free.

ANOTHER DARING DACOITY.

No Arrests Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4.

The report of a daring dacoity reached the Hooghly Police yesterday. In the early hours of Sunday morning a band of young men twenty-five in number, armed with lathis, swords and other weapons, attacked the house of one Sarat Chunder Das of the village of Purataibaga, twelve miles from Hooghly town. The dacoits wore false beards and whiskers and were dressed like up-country men, but their voices betrayed them to be Bengali youths. The dacoits forced open the outer door and entered the house. They assaulted the inmates and took away valuables. While returning, the dacoits had a fight with the villagers, but managed to escape. No one was arrested.

In connection with the recent political dacoities in East Bengal, the Calcutta Police to-day searched the house of a Bengali in Kumertooli in the northern part of the town. No one was arrested and nothing incriminating was found.

LEPROSY TREATMENT IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 5.

Major Rost, I.M.S., Junior Civil Surgeon, General Hospital, has been accorded permission by the Government of India as the result of the recent visit of Colonel Lukis, to proceed with the special treatment of leprosy cases at the Rangoon Leper Asylum which had been stopped for some time.

THE FRONTIER SITUATION.

Unrest at Khost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

During the last few months the Khostwalls gave a good deal of trouble on the border, but it now appears that the country is comparatively quiet. There are, however, indications that the unruly element has not been altogether brought under control and the Governor has accordingly summoned the elders to give a written undertaking to restore peace, It is also stated that Sardar Nasrulla Khan will visit Khost and deal with the bad characters. The report which has been current for some time that additional drill instructors are being drafted from Kabul into the interior is now confirmed.

BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

The Board of Scientific Advice will meet in Calcutta on Friday next to discuss the Annual Report. Mr. R. W. Carlyle will preside and there will be present Colonels Longe, R.E., and Burrard, R.E., Dr. Gilbert Walker, Messrs. Mollison, LaTouche, Beadon, Bryant, Burkhill and Annandale and Dr. Morris Travers and Captain Gage, I.M.S. Colonel Pease will be unavoidably absent.

The scheme for the reorganisation of the botanical survey of India has been hung up for want of funds. Meanwhile several additional Indian Assistants have been sanctioned to strengthen the existing staff.

BROACH MAHOMEDANS.

The Hon'ble Sardar Syed Ali el-Edroos for the first time after his installation, arrived on the 1st instant publicly in Broach from Surat by the passenger train, accompanied by the Nawab of Bela, his brother Sahibzada Syed Jaffer el-Edroos and some fifteen friends. He was received at the station by a very large crowd of the representative Mahomedans and a native band. On the way to Edroos Durgah the Sardar was garlanded at many places and received with hearty cheers by the crowds. The procession took over two hours to reach the destination. A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Broach was arranged to congratulate the Hon. Sardar Syed Ali Edroos by the leading Mahomedans of the town and invitations for the same were issued under the signature of the Moulvi Syed Mahmood. Arrangements were made on a very elaborate scale. A Mandap was specially erected at Mahomedan-Poora in the compound of Seth Abdool Rassool and the road and compound was tastefully decorated with bunting and flags. By 5 p.m., the whole of the Mandap and the compound were thronged with people waiting for the guest of the day. Syed Edroos arrived at the meeting a little after the appointed time and was welcomed with loud cheers. The crowd stopping his carriage at a distance desired to take out the horses and drag it to the Mandap. But the Syed Edroos disapproved of the idea. The chair of President was given to the Kazi of Broach who made the welcoming speech and congratulated Sardar Syed Edroos on behalf of the Mahomedan public upon his election to the Legislative Council and upon his being made a First Class Sardar. The Hon Syed Ali Edroos in replying to the speakers made a very fluent speech and thanked his hosts in approriate words. He advised the multitude to be loyal and faithful to the Government, and put full faith in the Government. He explained the benefits of the reforms and the responsibility of the people to prove themselves worthy of these. He further promised to advocate and safeguard their interests to the best of his ability and impressed upon them the necessity of self-help. After garlanding, the Sardar with other guests left the meeting and departed for his residence in a procession and the whole crowd accompanied him. The meeting was attended to by over three thousand people.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 5.

Rain has fallen locally in the extreme South-East of the Peninsula, the principal amounts being Pamban and Madura three-quarters of an inch. A deep depression has appeared over Persia and given widespread rainfall there, but it has not yet affected the Indian area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain in the extreme South are likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th January, 1910, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in slight defect in the south-eastern districts ; night temperature is normal everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess, Maximum temperature is in slight defect at most stations ; the minimum is also slightly below normal at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind but lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier at Karachi but contains the average amount of moisture at the other stations. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air remains damper at most stations. Day temperature is in defect in the north-eastern districts ; night temperature continues in excess everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal ; night temperature is in slight excess in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in north-west India. There has been an increase of cloud in the southern half of the Peninsula also. The only precipitation of importance, however, has been reported from Colombo. Weather appears disturbed in the Persian area.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

CHIPLUN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Supplementary List of Subscribers.

M. J. B. Natu, Customs Karkun, Shiroda; Rs. 3-2 Nawathe of Malwan Re. 1, People of Satara through Mr. V. S. Kelkar Rs. 132-2-3, Mr. M. J. Yajnik, Sub-Judge, Umreth; Rs. 10, Mr. Abdul Karim Jaival, Rangoon; Rs. 50, Mr. Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Ahmedabad Rs. 25, Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., Collector of Karwar, Rs. 50 Mr. F. B. Tyabji, Rs. 15, Mr. P. K. Chitale, Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, for himself and mother Annapurnabai Rs. 100; Mr. Munsb, Mahamad Hassan Macba, J. P. Byculla, Bombay Rs. 50, Mr. Yeshvant A. Suertukee, High Court Bombay Rs. 175, Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkhatey B.A. L L B. High Court, Pleader, [Rs. 25] and total; Rs. 626-4-3.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

First Meeting.—Fourth Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

The weather was fair and the going good. There were seven events on the card and good entries in all the races. Lady Minto was present. Details :—

THE PONY HANDICAP—Six furlongs.

Kil Kite 7st	Whalley	1
Hopscotch 8st 5lbs	Ferguson	2
Circus Girl 8st 10lbs	Robinson	3
The Point 8st 10lbs	Trenoweth	4

Won by 1 3-4 lengths; 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd; half a length between 3rd and 4th. Time.—1 min. 19secs.

ALSO RAN.—Wal 9st 5lbs and Fireaway 8st 10lbs.

BETTING.—4 to 6 Hopscotch; 3 to 1 The Point ; and 4 to 1 Kil Kite.

THE INNOVATION HANDICAP.—Six furlongs.

Danseuse 9st 8lbs	Evans	1
Wild Boy 8st 5lbs	Robinson	2
Mandeville 8st 5lbs	Whalley	3
Hughie 9st 10lbs	Heckford	4

Won by 2 1/2 lengths ; short head between 2nd and 3rd as also between 3rd and 4th. Time.—1min. and 17 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Lorraine 10st [illegible] Solace 9st 2lbs, Pantry Girl 8st 13lbs, Hecklers Broom 8st 11lbs, Pat O. 7st 13lbs, Chippy Norton 7st 14lbs, Miss Clare 7st 11lbs, Encourage 7st 5lbs, and Powerful 7st 3lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Mandeville ; 4 to 1 Wild Boy; 3 to 1 Danseuse ; and 8 to 1 Hughie.

THE HOLLY PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Punt 8st 12lbs	Ames	1
Castalia 8st 12lbs	Trenoweth	2
Five Crown 8st 2lbs	C. Hoyt	3
Singleton 8st 5lbs	Robinson	4

Won by 1½ lengths and between 2nd and 3rd; short head between 3rd and 4th. Time.—1min 3secs.

ALSO RAN.—Longchamps 9st 13lbs, Mereworth 8st 10lbs, Harem 7st 12lbs, Cracker 7st 13lbs, Zotique 7st 11lbs, Elpis 7st 9lbs, Souvenir 7st 5lbs, and Charles 6st 12lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Castalia ; 2 to 1 Punt; 4 to 1 Cracker; and 5 to 1 Singleton.

THE CHOWRINGHEE PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Annamuloch 7st. 9lbs.	Murdison	1
Resemblance 7st. 11lbs.	Thoburn	2
Bull Dog 8st. 1lb.	Barret	3
Lovania 7st. 13lbs.	Ferguson	4

Won by 1 3-4 lengths ; a length between second and third ; head between third and fourth. Time—1min. 28secs,

ALSO RAN :—Picturesque 8st. 9lbs., Master 8st., 9lbs., Sermon 8st. 7lbs., Lord Carlyon 8st. 7lbs. Stirabout 8st. 2lbs., Paddy's Darling 8st. 1lb., Sacricomar, 7st. 11lbs., Sequent 7st. 2lbs., and Lasata 6st. 7lbs,

BETTING.—1 1-2 to 1 Picturesque, 4 to 1 Master Thee ; and 4 to 1 Annamuloch.

THE SECOND SELLING HANDICAP.—Seven furlongs.

Lady Leslie, 6st 12lbs	Fergussen	1
Flotsam, 8st 9lbs	Trenoweth	2
Sir Ulric, 8st 2lbs	Whalley	3
Sweet Lavender, 8st 7lbs	Murdison	4

Won by 1 1-4 lengths ; three quarters length between second and third ; head between third and fourth. Time—1min. 30secs.

ALSO RAN.—Stenhanger 9st 10lbs, Jack Sheppard 9st 5lbs, Won by 8st 9lbs, Lady Teazle 8st 5lbs, Bobbie 7st 12lbs, Baritone 7st 7lbs, Pressy 7st 7lbs, Oldham 7st 5lbs, Murutbee 7st 2lbs, and Manjess 6st 7lbs.

BETTING.—10 to 1 Lady Leslie ; 8 to 1 Flo team and 3 to 1 Windy and Jack Sheppard.

THE MCPHERSON CUP.—St. Leger Course

Misty Morn 8st 5lbs	Robinson	1
Retort 10st 2lbs	Murdison	2
Devereaux 8st 2lbs	Evans	3
Emma Eames 7st 9lbs	O'Neil	4

Won by 8 lengths, 2 1-4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—3 min. 14 3-4 secs.

BETTING.—4 to 6 Misty Morn ; 2 to 1 Retort ; 6 to 1 the rest.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—1 1-2 miles.

Vancouver 8st 13lbs.	Whalley	1
Ashantee Gold 8st 11lbs	Evans	2
Kipling 8st 13lbs.	Heckford	3
Lord Barrymore 8st 7lbs	Barrett	4

Won by 1 1-2 lengths; 3-4 length between second, and third; neck between third and fourth. Time.—2min 40secs.

ALSO RAN.—Clear Artist 9st 3lbs, Coat of Arms 9st 2lbs, Ardea 8st 7lbs, Morino 8st 7lbs, Winkfield Melody 8st 5lbs, Mercedes 8st 3lbs, Criminal 8st, Too Late 7st 7lbs, Sue 7st 5lbs, and Best China 6st 10lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 Vancouver, 3 to 1 Coat of Arms 4 to 1 Ashantee Gold and Kipling.

BILLIARDS.

Mr. John Roberts' Indian Tour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 5.

In yesterday's billiard contests at the Sind Club Mr. John Roberts conceded 450 in 750 points to Mr. E. L. Price, winning by 133, and to Mr. E. Comber 600 in 1,000 winning by 180 points. The Champion's highest breaks were 146 and 118. A match this evening at the Sind Club with a fourth amateur, Mr. Smith of the East Lancashire Regiment concluded the Champion's Karachi visit.

Mr. John Roberts plays at the Punjab Club, Lahore, on the 8th instant and will be the guest of H. H. the Jam of Jamnagar from 19th to 24th instant.

PAPER CHASE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

There was a good field for the paperchase this morning and the order at the finish was:—Mr. Evers on Devilise 1; Lord Francis Scott on Fermoy 2; and Captain Gibbs on Tribly 3.

PONY CHASE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 5.

In the Pony Chase Lord Francis Scott on Just-in-Time was first, followed by Captain Gibbs on Pathfinder.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

SWEEPSTAKE RACE.—Sail at 4-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson and J E Aspinwall.
Trixie	4 30	Officers Gloucester Regt.
Erin	5 10	Col Mead.
Sitara	16 6	J E Needham.
Cornlie	16 55	Capt B Thomas.
2nd Cutter	16 6	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
3rd Cutter	16 6	do.

Course : Cee Vessel to Sunk Rock, thence to Mark Buoy leaving both marks to Port, thence Cee Vessel = 6·92 miles. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOLF.

St. George's Medals.

There was not a very large entry for the St. George's Gold and Silver Medals, the competition for which was commenced yesterday morning over the Bombay links, conditions being over 18 holes of the course by medal play. The course now is very hard and the greens begin to show signs of wearing in spite of the care which they received. Out of the 12 competitors who entered for the gold medal 10 returned cards. The best sent in was by Mr. Russ who completed the nine holes in 40 strokes. He was playing a good game all round, getting five out of the nine holes in four strokes each, with a 3 at the 7th; at the fifth hole he drove out of bounds and this cost him 6 strokes to the hole. Playing in a practice game lately Mr. Russ did the eighth hole in one stroke, his ball falling into the hole in removing the flag. Two competitors, Messrs. Duxbury and Roberts, tie with scores of 41 for second place. The former was playing very well and pushed up the last six holes in 25 strokes. The latter also played a good game but took five strokes to the last hole. For the handicap competitions two competitors tie for first place, Messrs. Duxbury and Comber, both returning nett scores of 39 strokes. Messrs. Russ, Hargreaves and Murray tie for second place with one stroke less. The following are the results of the first morning's play :

GOLD MEDAL.

C A Russ	40
A L S Roberts	41
B H Duxbury	41
A Gittins	42
G P Comber	[illegible]
J W Jessop	44
T R S Mackenzie	44
E E Coombs	45
H P T Lattey	46
S N Powell	47

SILVER MEDAL.

E Hargreaves	45
J H Hardie	46
L Margoliouth	47
H B Murray	48
C Thompson	51

HANDICAP.

	Score	Handicap	Result
B H Duxbury	41	—2	39
G P Comber	42	—3	39
C A Russ	40	Scr	40
E Hargreaves	45	—5	40
H B Murray	48	—8	40
L Margoliouth	47	—6	41
J H Hardie	46	—4	42
J W Jessop	44	—1	43
A Gittins	42	+1	43
T R S Mackenzie	44	Scr	44
S N Powell	47	—3	44
E E Coombs	45	Scr	45
H P T Lattey	46	—1	45
C Thomson	51	—6	45

BOMBAY RACES.

4th Extra Meeting.

HANDICAPS.

Saturday Jan. 8.

THE MIDWINTER PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Oakton 10st 3lbs, Milner II 8st 7lbs Lady Honour 6st 12lbs, Admiral Crichton 8st 13lbs, T M S 8st 2lbs, Rosewater 6st 9lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 9 furlongs. Precious 10st 5lbs, Urgent 8st 2lbs, Moscow 7st 12lbs. Silvermine 7st 7lbs, Dhafer 9st 3lbs, Babil 8st 1lb, Antica 7st 11lbs, Little Gaal, 7st 7lbs, Gladiator 8st 9lbs, Spearmint 8st 0lb, Dilerjung 7st 11lbs, Corrector 7st 5lbs, Hadee 8st 6lbs, Mehraj 7st 13lbs, Mahan 7st 10lbs, Desert King 7st 2lbs, Jehangir 8st 5lbs, Late Colaba 7st 13lbs Young Salanic 7st 12lbs, Tunis 7st 10lbs, Lapwing 7st 9lbs. Hoodail 6st 10lbs, Well Done 6st 3lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Salanic 10st. 3lbs. Tinfandel 8st 3lbs, Hishan 7st 8lbs, M V O 6st 11lbs. Ashreff 10st, Farick 8st Minerva 7st 8lbs, Hasty Jack 6st 8lbs, Mumbra 9st 8lbs, Narsin 8st, Maimoon 7st 6lbs, Priceless 6st 3lbs, Meerjan 9st 7lbs, Vedas 7st 12lbs, Plassy 7st 6lbs, Gold Mint 9st 5lbs, Darby 7st 12lbs, Good chance 7st 6lbs, Scimitar 9st 3lbs, Nishan 7st 11lbs, Hurgon 7st 5lbs, Shanwar 8st 12lbs, Lari 7st 10lbs, Yacoot 7st 4lbs, Sun Sun 8st 7lbs, Waziristan 7st. 9lbs, Ohechan 7st 9lbs, Hurgon 7st 5lbs, Fairfield 7st 2lbs, Muzloom 7st.

If top weight accepting be under 9st 12lbs, it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs. Creditor 10st 3lbs, Scimitar 9st 9lbs, Shunwar 9st 4lbs. Rajput 9st 3lbs, Gafal 8st 12lbs. Hishan 8st 6lbs, Zari 8st 4lbs, Chechan 8st 2lbs, Plassy 8st 1lb, Minerva 8st 1lbs, Happy Land 8st. Sir Jamal 7st 12lbs, Disfigure 7st 10.bs, Sheriff 7st 5lbs. Calcutta 7st 4lbs, Prime Minister 7st 3lbs, Selection 7st 1lb, Solar 6st 12lbs, Injabukh 6st 7lbs.

If top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs, it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

A match was played at Baroda between the Friends Union Cricket Club of Bombay and Prince Shivajirao's Team on the Laxmi Vilas Palace Ground on the 30th and 31st ultimo and resulted in a draw as follows :—

PRINCE SHIVAJIRAO'S XI.

1st Innings.

Mr B J Morinas, c W G Shete	15
Mr B E Dadachanji, b Bhatwadekar	6
Mr J J Dubash, c W G Shete	0
Prince Shivajirao, c W G Shete	44
Mr A F Moulvi, c W G Shete	17
Mr L Aquno, c D K Telang	16
Mr N C Daruwalla, c D A Shete	9
Mr R E Dadachanji, run out	9
Mr R J Morinas, c D A Shete	6
Sardar R G Damdare, b D A Shete	1
Mr V G Powar, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	128

2nd Innings.

Mr B J Morinas, l-b-w Bhatwadekar	7
Mr B E Dadachanji, b Bhatwadekar	3
Mr J J Dubash, c Bhatwadekar	81
Prince Shivajirao, b W G Shete	9
Mr A F Moulvi, c D A Shete	11
Mr L Aquno, c Bhatwadekar	0
Mr N C Daruwalla, run out	12
Mr R E Dadachanji, run out	1
Mr R J Morinas, not out	16
Sardar R G Damdare, b Bhatwadekar	0
Mr V G Powar, b Bhatwadekar	4
Extras	36
Total	180

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

1st Innings.

Mr S D Thakur, b Dubash	18
Mr D K Telang, l-b w Moulvi	48
Mr S A Shete (jnr), c Dubash	17
Mr D A Shete, b Moulvi	5
Mr W G Shete, b Moulvi	0
Mr N H Kharva, c Moulvi	34
Mr G H Bhatwadekar b Moulvi	0
Mr T W Joshi, b Moulvi	11
Mr R K Telang, c Dubash	20
Mr M M Kapadia, not out	11
Mr S A Shete (snr), b Dadachanji	5
Extras	20
Total	187

2nd Innings.

Mr S D Thakur, b Morinas	2
Mr D K Telang, b Morinas	34
Mr S A Shete (jnr), c Morinas	18
Mr D A Shete, b Morinas	1
Mr W G Shete, b Morinas	0
Mr N H Kharva, run out	3
Mr G H Bhatwadekar b Morinas	0
Mr T W Joshi, b Morinas	1
Mr R K Telang, c Moulvi	3
Mr M M Kapadia, not out	7
Mr S A Shete (snr), not out	8
Extras	19
Total (for 9 wickets)	96

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

ENGLISH COMEDY CO.

To-night the English Comedy Co. present the greatest laughing success, "Dr. Wake's Patient" from the Adelphi Theatre, London, described as an intensely exciting comedy. This charming play is brilliantly written by Gayer Mackay and Robert Ord and is full of strong situations, combining humour and pathos. The authors have taken as the key-note of the story the levelling influence of love, which they have handled with considerable skill and the dialogue is original and smart. We therefore hope to see a full house to enjoy this brilliant comedy at the Novelty Theatre.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. Pollard, with his Pollard Lilliputian Opera Company, is giving a Special Benefit Performance of "Floradora," in aid of the Indo-British Institution, to-morrow, Friday, at 9-30 p.m. This evening a special complimentary Benefit night will be given to Miss Ivy Pollard. The attractive play, "Pot Pourri" will be staged and a full house is expected. Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock the last Grand Matinee performance will be given : "A Runaway Girl" will be the attraction. Saturday night will close the season, "La Poupee" being selected, Seats should be reserved early at Messrs. Rose and Co.

COLONEL DUNLOP SMITH.

The friends and admirers of Colonel Sir J. R. Dunlop Smi[illegible] resolved a short time ago to perpetuate the memory, in some modest form of his numerous and valuable services to India. They have already put together an amount amongst themselves and expect many more subscriptions. The form which the memorial is to take will probably be subject to the opinion of the majority of subscribers, a scholarship, to be competed for by Indian students in England, and one or two portraits for the Rajkumar Colleges in which Colonel Dunlop Smith has evinced a keen personal interest. The following sums have been subscribed :—

	Rs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior	2,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur	2,000
The Minister of Jodhpur	200
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner	1,500
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala	1,500
The Kuer Sahib of Patiala	500
Nawab Zulphiquar Ali Khan.	500
Sardar Jogendra Singh	500
Sardar Pratap Singh	500
Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal	1,500
The Lord Chief Justice of Bengal	47
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	100
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar	250
Pundit Sundar Lal	250
H. H. the Maharaja of Benares	1,500
Raja Sir Harnam Singh	200
H. H. the Raja Sahib of Poonch	1,500
Pundit Dayakishen Kaul	500
Munshi Madho Lal	500
The Nawab of Dacca	300
Sir C. S. Bayley (towards portraits)	100
U. S. M.	300
A friend	750

Subscriptions to be sent in to the National Bank of India, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th January.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing and Practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 8th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 2-8 p.m.

Mr. Hugh Stanley George Vidal having joined posted to "A" Troop.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th January.

732 CLASSES.

Members wishing to join the Proficiency Class are requested to submit their names in writing to the Adjutant by the 8th instant.

I RANGE.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing Practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday the 9th inst.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7 a. m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A B. V. A, Subscription Dance will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, 7th January 1910 commencing at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by ticket only. For Members of the Corps Rs. 2. For non-members Rs 3.

Each Gentleman's ticket entitles one free admission for one lady. Extra Ladies Tickets Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained from (1) B. V. A. Head Quarters, (2) Sergeants of the Corps. Members are requested to appear in uniform.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 6th January.

15.—Detail for the week ending 8th instant.

Friday 7th inst—All recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

II —Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

16.—Camp of Instruction—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February 1910.

The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 5th February 1910.

17.—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February 1910, Only those members who have fired their course of Musketry are eligible to compete.

18.—Rifle Meeting.—The Programme of the VI Poona Divisional Rifle Association Meeting can be seen at Head Quarters. The Meeting will commence on the 14th February 1910. All entries to be forwarded to the Adjutant by the 12th instant.

19.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days :—

Saturday and Sunday mornings the 8th and 9th inst.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.

Saturday afternoon. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable. Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th January 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	nil	nil	......	nil	...
Teheran	5	12	30 p.m.	1	10
Suez	5	1	55 p.m.	0	41

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CHRISTMAS NEW FROCKS.

There used to be an old custom in certain families, whether it still holds good here and there I cannot say writes a London correspondent but, at any rate, it was pretty enough to merit revival. The custom was that every woman and girl, whenever possible, should have a new frock to be worn for the first time going to church on Christmas Day and on Easter Day. A religious sentiment lay at the foundation of the idea ; but I'm afraid, in practice, vanity and a desire to out do one's neighbours very often obscured the religion. However, should any of my readers feel like following in the footsteps of a former generation, I will give a discription of an outdoor gown, beautiful, rich, and becoming as the heart of woman could desire. As I mentioned last week, the Russian coat has come to stay ; but, following the lines set by fashion for the past two or three years, a much decorated and glorified garment has been ordained.

COLOUR AND DECORATION.

Our model shows the tendency for trimming, while avoiding the exaggeration which, at present, in our clothes, spoils so much that is good in itself. It is carried out in a deep, soft, blue velvet ; the Oriental embroidery could be in tones of blues, greens, and dull gold, the jewelled belt being repeated in the same colours, or a band of the embroidery could be utilised for the belt, The introduction of ermine must be a matter settled by the contents of one's purse ; beaver would look very well, and is the fur of the moment in Paris. For those who have to study economy, such a gown as this makes a good combination-costume—the coat would be equally smart worn with a cachemire or cloth skirt, while one of the numerous [illegible], with shawl collars, just now becoming fashionable could be worn with the skirt or princess robe. Some good dressers, with a small allowance, solve the difficulty by keeping to one colour. All the tones of the colour can be included, while the outlay on gloves, parasols, veils, and all the other etceteras which go to make the toilette, is very much minimised.

SOME NEW POINTS.

Though a great many of the Russian coats button close up to the chin, the design, which opens at the neck, is most popular. In fact, this style of coat is sometimes cut in a round at the neck, showing a guimpe. The obvious reason being that everyone is wearing fur stoles, and that the Parlsienne has never taken kindly to the tailor-made as an afternoon gown. The Russian styles present a compromise. With its rich embroidery and a real lace guimpe, when Madame throws back her sables or her fox she can feel quite chic and fresh in her Russian get up. When fur is not used on the Russian coat in a lengthwise band, it may be used as a border round the edge, and in that case used generally corresponds with the stole and muff. A gown in very deep purple cloth, with a wide edging of black fox to the coat, had stole and muff to match, and a fox head and tail was the only trimming on the purple velvet toque which accompained the costume. Mention of fox reminds me of the unaccountable vagaries of fashion.

A VELVET STOLE.

The rage for velvet is extraordinary, and its latest development is the stole or scarf; the velvet sometimes has a lining of fur, but more often it is lined with chiffon either painted or plain. It is generally embroidered in floss silk or in oxydised silver. Worn with a plain cloth costume, one of these handsome velvet stoles gives a great air of distinction and riches. They may either be in the same tone as the gown or make the touch of colour which has once more met the approval of fashion. Last year, it will be remembered, we were all unrelieved studies in whatever colour we had chosen; the handbag, the shoes, and the gloves all had to match; this year, as well as a mixture of fabrics, a mixture of colours is favoured and day by day the fancy becomes more and more pronounced.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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THE LATE ALDERMAN MARTINEAU.

By the death of Alderman R. F. Martineau Birmingham Liberalism has lost a stalwart, whose progressive thought and tendencies seemed only to gain in vigour from the unfavourable conditions latterly prevalent in the old-time Radical Mecca. Despite semi-blindness and other infirmities of age, the worthy Alderman and his devoted sister continued to make their pleasant home in Highfield-road, Edgbaston, a centre of social and political activity, and many workers for national causes scattered up and down the country will to-day recall the unremitting kindnesses of an ideal host and hostess. It is interesting to remember that, physically frail though he was, Alderman Martineau stood, a valiant figure, beside Mr. Lloyd George at Birmingham Town Hall when the present Chancellor of the Exchequer courageously faced a howling Jingo mob who threatened him with personal injury because of his pro-Boer sympathies.

"SOME HAMPSTEAD MEMORIES."

Few districts round London have more interesting associations than Hampstead, and in a book by Mary Adams with the above title, just published by the Priory Press, some of them are recalled. Hampstead, as is well known, was at one time a very popular and fashionable health and pleasure resort. "By the year 1698 its chalybeate springs had become so famous for their medicinal qualities that the waters were sold by the flask at apothecaries shops and at coffee-houses in Fleet-street and Charing Cross, while physicians sent their patients out to lodgings in the village of Hampstead that they might drink at the Wells daily and enjoy the benefit of the pure air of the locality." By-and-by a pump-room and assembly rooms were established in Well Walk, and some may be surprised to learn that Hampstead competed successfully with Bath and Tunbridge as a health resort.

LITERARY VISITORS.

Among those who went to the Heath for health was John Gay, the poet. Later Dr. Arbuthnot sojourned there, and was occasionally joined by Pope. Dr. Johnson spent a summer holiday in a cottage near the gates of Frognal Priory, and wrote there "London" and "The Vanity of Human Wishes." Goldsmith was an occasional visitor to the district. Mark Akenside the author of "The Pleasures of Imagination," stayed at Golder's Hill. It was there in 1758 that he wrote his Ode "On Recovering from a Fit of Sickness in the Country." Colley Cibber resided for a season on Mount Vernon. Leigh Hunt had a house in the Vale of Health, and was there first introduced to Keats by Charles Cowden Clarke. Shelley and John Hamilton Reynolds and Charles Lamb and Hazlitt, and Coleridge met there. In more recent times Conventry Patmore found a home near Hampstead, and later so did Mrs. Craik the author of "John Halifax." These by no means exhaust the list.

THE SPANIARDS AND JACK STRAW'S CASTLE.

According to the legend, the Spaniards Inn, still in existence, was a rendezvous of Dick Turpin, and it is said that in the stable there he stalled his "Black Bess." But the Spaniards has other associations. Its tea-garden was certainly the spot that Dickens chose for Mrs. Bardell and her party to take tea in. Jack Straw's Castle is quite as well known. Washington Irving mentions it in "the Sketch-Book." In "The Tales of a Traveller," Irving makes Dribble, the poor scribbler of Grub-street, say that during his rambles he visited Hampstead and occasionally took his dinner at the "Castle." It is with Dickens, John Forster, Maclise, and their friends, however, that Jack Straw's Castle is most intimately associated. In the bedroom which Dickens occupied may still be seen the chair in which the novelist used to sit.

JOANNA BAILLIE.

Bolton House, situated on Windmill Hill, was once the studios of Romney. For many years Joanna Baillie lived there, and did some of her best work. There many eminent friends visited her including Sir Walter Scott. Under date of April 28, 1840, Lord Jeffrey writes: "I forgot to tell you that we have been twice out to Hampstead to hunt out Joanna Baillie, and found her the other day as fresh, natural, and amiable as ever, and as little like a tragic muse." Rogers often called upon her, and Wordsworth sought her out, and might have been seen in her company walking over the Heath. "Some Hampstead Memories" is altogether an interesting record, and has some good illustrations by Frederick Adcock.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

It needs some little research to discover an appreciation of the Lords as working partner of the Commons. We go back to the days of Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, for an example. Here it is. Wilberforce responds to the toast "Lords and Commons." "Gentlemen," he said, "I can only compare our two great Legislative Chambers to a clock, of which the House of Commons is the mainspring and the House of Lords the pendulum—a pendulum which wags, wags, wags, the while it keeps the mainspring in order and prevents the clock from running down."

THE LAST OF THE "BEAGLE."

What became of Darwins "Beagle"? At the Darwin centenary the other day no one could give any account of the ultimate fate of the vessel in which the famous scientist took his epoch-making voyage. The gap has now been filled up by a Japanese correspondent of Nature, who has discovered that the "Beagle" was bought by the Lord Shimadzu in 1864 for 75,000dols., and was then renamed the "Kenko maru." Under the name of the "Yeiji maru" she was used later by the Japanese Government as a training-ship in connexion with the naval school at Tsukiji. In 1889 the historic ship was sold by the Navy Department to the proprietor of the Oaki shipbuilding yard, and was soon afrerwards broken up. A small part of the ribs was recently found and identified in the premises of that establishment.

A NEW TENOR FROM THE MINE.

Mr. Morgan Kingston, the working miner who appeared as a tenor vocalist at the Queen's Hall the other day, is not the first working-man to reach the London concert platform. Mr. Ben Davies, the famous tenor, might have been still a shop-assistant in Swansea had his talents not been discovered when he ventured to compete at an Eisteddfod and won the first prize of 10s. 6d. for a tenor solo; and Mr. Ffrangcon Davies has told more than once what he owes to his father, "a working-man and a musical amateur, who was the guiding force of my life, intellectually, aesthetically, and morally." Mr. Kingston is a foreman in a Nottinghamshire colliery.

ABOUT DIAMONDS.

Some very interesting particulars are given in a little volume, "Diamonds," by Sir William Crookes, which Messrs. Harper have just added to their Library of Living Thought. Sir William is, of course, an authority on the subject. He has for many years conducted personal researches of the formation and artificial production of diamonds, and has twice visited the mines at Kimberley. These latter he writes about at some length. He also explains the origin of the diamond and describes the glowing molten subterranean forces where they first begin mysteriously to take shape. He shows that a dimond is the outcome of a series of Titanic earth convulsions, and that these precious gems "undergo cycles of fiery, strange, and potent vicissitudes before they can blaze on a ring or a tiara."

TAFT'S LUCKY NUMBER.

President Taft says M. A. P. believes that four is his lucky number. Four letters spell his name, and four the name of his native State, Ohio. Also, he points out that he is one of four brothers. Graduating in 1874, he went to a four-letter college—Yale. Four letters spell the name of the street in which the future Mrs. Traft lived—Pike Street and the clergyman who married them had a four-letter name—Hoge. Nine four-letter men managed, for the most part, his presidential campaign—Blun, Hart, Hill, Luna, Cade, Todd, Hale, and Lyon—and amongst the men he has appointed to high honours are Loeb, Parr, Wise, and Luiz, each having four-letter names.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A CARD-PLAYING STORY.

The German Emperor has a horror of gambling, but he enjoys an occasional game of cards when the stakes are low. On a certain evening he took a hand with some officers and high officials, and one of his guests proved extremely unlucky. At last, being deeply intent on his play, and having lost the not very big sum of twenty marks, he forgot for the moment that he was in the presence of his Emperor, and exclaimed, half in fun: "Well, I have fallen among thieves, and no mistake!" The Emperor and the rest of the guests laughed heartily, and the poor lad stammered out a humble apology. A few days after, he was summoned to Court, and, instead of the reprimand, which he dreaded, the Emperor presented him with a handsome scarf-pin, in the form of a twenty-mark piece set round with diamonds.

HAAKON, THE DEMOCRAT.

It would be hard to find a less autocratic monarch on the face of the globe than King Haakon. His simplicity is superb. At the time of his nomination as King of Norway when the whole country was clamouring for his acceptance of the Crown, he refused point blank to have anything to do with it. "Not until I know by a general plebiscite from the nation that this sudden invitation to join the charmed circle of monarchy comes from the heart of the people and not from party causes will I accept this honour," he said in answer to his people's clamourings. The plebiscite was taken. While voting was going on through Norway the results were each morning telegraphed to Copenhagen. King Christian, the Court, and the entire Danish people waited with anxiety those telegrams which one by one helped to form the Royal Crown. But not so the centre of all this excitement, the King himself he still pursued the even tenor of his way. And then when the telegram arrived recording the formal decision of Norway, there was the greatest trouble to find the new King. He had set out on his steam launch to the other end of the port to inspect a torpedo boat. He lightly excused himself to the Court Messenger who rushed after him. "I beg your pardon, my dear sir—the Service, you know. I suppose they will have to arrange to fill my place."

ROYAL K.G.'S.

The Garter, of which King Manuel of Portugal has been made a knight, is mainly an Order of foreign monarchs. As regards British subjects, its membership is limited to some twelve dukes, five marquises, and eight earls. But the King, if he wishes, can confer it broadcast on brother Royalties and their heirs. Manuel is the twenty-fourth European Sovereign who wears the Garter at present, to say nothing of some half-dozen heirs apparent. King Edward seems to make a practice of personally buckling the strap at Royal investitures. The piece of dark blue velvet, of which the Garter is composed with its solid gold pendants, is worth well upwards of £1,000. Royal knights are permitted to keep the insignia, but the peers hold theirs only on loan. The Garter, with its accompanying Star and two Georges, is returned to the King when a nobleman of the Order dies.

HOW A PEER GOT HIS MOTTO.

Mr. Stuart Erskine, second son of Lord Erskine, is much to the fore as a Gaelic scholar. He edits a weekly newspaper and quarterly magazine, which are both printed in Gaelic, and he reads, writes, and speaks the ancient lingo with much facility. An interesting story is told of the Erskines and their family mottoes. The founder of the house, a son of the tenth Lord Buchan, was a noted wit, a clever advocate, and Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The motto of the Buchans has been for centuries "Judge Nought," a rather unsuitable one to appear on the carriage panels of the highest judge in England. Therefore, the newly-ennobled Lord Erskine, coined himself another motto, "Trial by Jury," and this device has ever since been used by his decendants. The present Lord Erskine has been both a soldier and a barrister, and is also an expert sportsman.

THE VERGER'S WARNING.

In the days when our cathedrals and churches were not so accessible as they are now to the public, the then Dean of Westminster, who had just decided to throw open the Abey to the public from 10 a.m., till 4 p.m., had an interesting experience. A lady, evidently considerably put out, called one morning and demanded an immediate interview with the Dean. On being shown into his study, she complained that she had gone into the Abbey for private payer, but had been repeatedly interrupted and molested by one of the vergers. The man was sent for, and an explanation was demanded. He at once stated that there was no service going on—as though that clinched the matter. The Dean pointed out that those who entered the Abbey for their private devotions must not be interfered with. The verger looked puzzled and grieved. After a pause, he said: "Well, sir, if you orders it, I'll obey. But I warn you that unless you check it at once, you'll soon be having people a-praying all over the place!"

"LONG LAWRANCE."

Mr. Justice Lawrance, who has spent the greater part of the Michaelmas term on circuit, returning to the Law Courts but a fortnight before the Christmas adjournment, is the oldest judge of the King's Bench Division. He is three years older than the senior judge, Mr. Justice Grantham, but is four years his junior so far as length of service is concerned. "Long Lawrance," a nickname which has stuck to his lordship from the old days, when he towered head and shoulders above his 'confreres' at the Bar, is always, when in town, to be found in King's Bench Court III. More often than not, he sits silent during the greater part of the day, but now and then he will entertain the court by dry humour, telling enough in its way. In such blithe moods as these his face is wreathed in smiles; he might be called, without disrespect "a jolly old boy." Of motor-cars he has frankly confessed his ignorance. "You are like me," he observed, genially, to a very rural witness, who declared he knew nothing about what he evidently regarded as twentieth-century engines of destruction.

THE SPORTING CHANCE.

Mr. Justice Lawrance's feelings as a liberty-loving Englishman have often come into conflict with his legal traits. It was before his lordship, a few days ago on circuit, that a young prisoner, who had escaped from the Assize Court at Guildford and driven about London suburbs in taxi-cabs until he was recaptured, was ultimately brought up for sentence on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences. I do not want to hear about the events of the last few days, said Mr. Justice Lawrance, when passing sentence on the original indictment. "I shall ignore them, because if I were in prison and the door were opened, I would walk out." Some judges might have added further imprisonment for such an audacious escape. No so "Long Lawrance," who evidently did not blame the culprit for making the most of a "sporting chance." In this, as well as in other episodes at the Law Courts and on circuit, this characteristic judge has revealed his human side.

A VERSATILE BARONESS.

Baroness Eckardstein, who has come to town from her new country home, Petwood, at Woodhall Spa, is a keen botanist, and her vast knowledge of plant life enabled her to become one of the few women who are Fellows of the Royal Botanic Society of London.

She also has a talent for millinery which would make the fortune of many a shop girl. She trims hats for her friends, and also helps to furnish hat stalls at sales of work and bazaars. She has an only child, a girl of twelve, and has adopted a child of about the same age to act as her daughter's companion.

QUITE PROFESSIONAL.

One of the best stories told about him concerns a poor client, whose case Mr. Birrell, when he was at the Bar, took up for nothing. When the case had been won, the client gratefully sent him the sum of 15s., which he accepted in order not to give offence. A colleague reproached him, however, for this "unprofessional conduct" in taking less than gold. "But I took all the poor beggar had," said Mr. Birrel, "and I consider that is not unprofessional."

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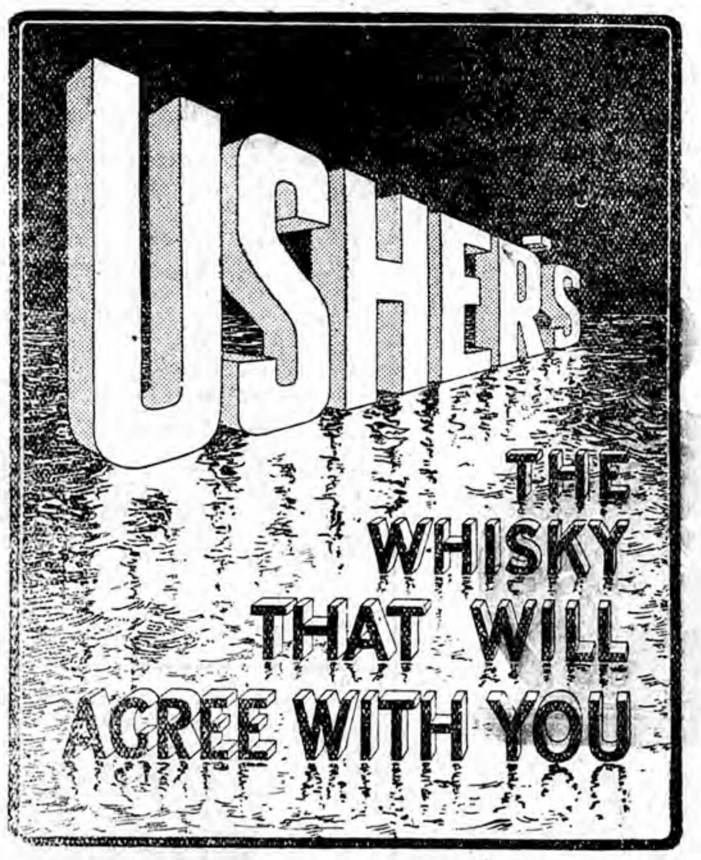
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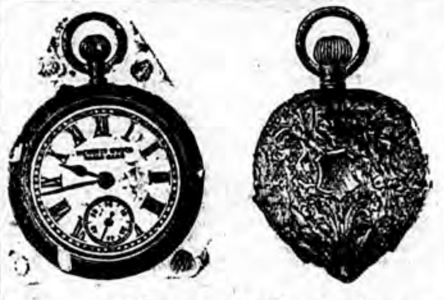

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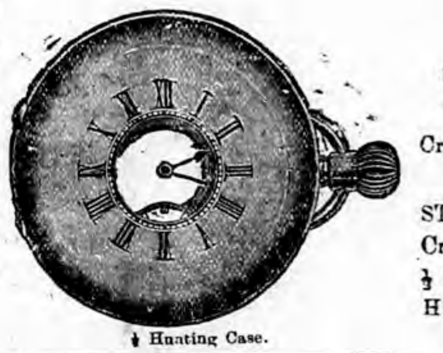

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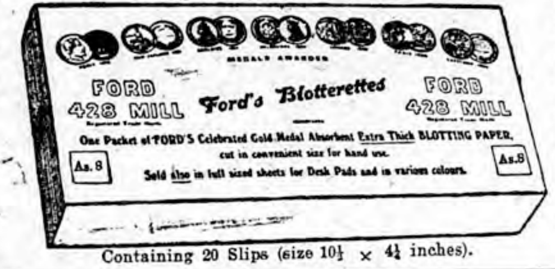

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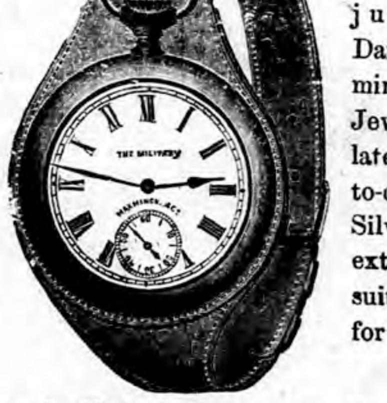

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